

# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मार्च 16, 1981/वैसाख 26, 1903

No. 20]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1981/VAISAKA 26, 1903

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेशों का सूचनाव  
Statutory Orders and Notification issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(other then the Ministries of Defence)

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

सूचना

नई दिल्ली 18 अप्रैल, 1981

क्रा० आ० 1454 —नोटरीज नियम 1956 के नियम 6 के अनु-सर्ग में मक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि सनवाल मित्र सोही अधिवक्ता सिविल लाइन्स जलन्धर ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवदन इस बात के लिये दिया है कि उसे जलन्धर और जलन्धर जिने के व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाये।

2 उक्त व्यक्ति को नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में भेजे पास पेशा जाए।

[सं० 5(34)/80-न्या०]

एम० गुप्ता, मक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS  
(Department of Legal Affairs)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1981

S.O. 1454.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under

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rule 4 of the said Rules by Shri Sat Paul Singh Sodhi Advocate Civil Lines, Jullundur, for appointment as a Notary to practise in Jullundur and District Jullundur.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(34)/80-Jud.]

S. GOOPTU, Competent Authority

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1981

क्रा० आ० 1455 —आन्ध्र प्रदेश प्रशासनिक अधिकरण आदेश, 1975 (जी० एम० आर० 285 (ई०), तारीख 19 मई, 1975) के पैराग्राफ 5 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रपति, उप-सूक्त अधिकरण के अध्यक्ष, न्यायमूर्ति श्री एम० पी० मिश्रा के तारीख 6 जून, 1981 से 19 जून, 1981 तक (दोनों दिन शामिल हैं) छुट्टी पर जाने के कारण वैरहाजिरी की अवधि के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश प्रशासनिक अधिकरण के सदस्य, श्री पी० एच० रामचन्द्रानी को अध्यक्ष पद के कर्तव्य करने के लिये नियुक्त करने हैं।

[संख्या 21013/5/81-एस० आर०]

श्री० ए०० काला, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

S.O. 1455.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by paragraph 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal Order, 1975 (GSR 285 (E) dated the 19th May 1975), the

(1493)

President is pleased to appoint Shri P. H. Ramchandani, a member of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal to perform the duties of the office of Chairman during the period of absence of Shri Justice S. P. Sinha, the Chairman of the said Tribunal on leave from 6th June, 1981 to 19th June, 1981 (both days inclusive).

[No 21013/5/81-SR]  
O. P. KALRA, Under Secy.

(कानून और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

अदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल 1981

का० आ० 1456 — दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1916 (1916 का 25) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना नियमित मामला सख्या 31/81-बम्बई के गवर्नर के भारतीय वर महिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 307 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराधों तथा उक्त अपराधों के संबंध में तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित प्रत्यक्ष कुप्रेरणों तथा पड़ोसों और उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न तथा उसी कार्रवाई के दौरान किए गए अन्य अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियाँ एवं अधिकारिता का समस्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विस्तार करती है।

[सख्या 228/3/81-ग०बी०डी०-II]  
टी० के० सुब्रमणियन, अधीन सचिव

(Department of Personnel and A.R.)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1981

S.O. 1456—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby extends to the whole of the State of Maharashtra the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation of the offences under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860), and attempts, abetments, and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the said offences and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts in regard to Delhi Special Police Establishment regular case No. 31/81-Bombay

[No. 228/3/81 AVD. II]  
T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 1981

का० आ० 1457 — दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के मामले के लिए विशेष न्यायाधीश के न्यायालय, हैदराबाद में श्री एस० आर० रेड्डी तथा अन्यो के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला सख्या 4/76-सी० आई० ए० (11) (1 आरोप पत्र) में राज्य की ओर से अभियोजन का संचालन करने के लिए श्री पी० वी० रामकृष्णन्, उप-विधि सलाहकार केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो जो इस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार, भ्रष्टाचार विरोध ब्यूरो में विधि सलाहकार तथा विशेष अभियोजन के पद पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर है, को विशेष लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त करती है।

[स० 225/9/81-ग०बी०डी० II]  
कानूनी प्रसाद, अधीन सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

S.O. 1457.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of criminal procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. V. Ramakrishana, Deputy Legal Adviser Central Bureau of Investigation, now on deputation as Legal Adviser-cum-Special Prosecutor in the Anti-corruption

Bureau, Government of Andhra Pradesh, as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution on behalf of the State in the Court of Special Judge for SPE cases, Hyderabad, in R. C. No. 4/76-CIA-II (4 charge sheets) against Shri M. R. Reddy and others.

[No 225/9/81-AVD. II]  
KALI PRASAD, Under Secy.

वित्त संजालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

बैंकिंग प्रभाग

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल 1981

का० आ० 1458 — राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1970 का खंड 3 के उपखंड (घ) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को उनमें से प्रत्येक के मामले उम्मी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिए गए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है —

सारणी

(1)	(2)	(3)
1 मुनाष्ट्रेड कमिशनल बैंक	श्री के०सी० शर्मा, उप मुख्य अधिकारी, बैंकिंग परिवर्धन तथा विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, कफ परेड कोलाबा, बम्बई-400005	श्री जी० एस० सबरवाल
2 देना बैंक	श्री एस० जी० आष्ट्रेड, उप मुख्य अधिकारी, बैंकिंग परिवर्धन तथा विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बम्बई-400005	श्री पी० आर० कुलकर्णी
3 इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	श्री जी० जी० मोरकर, श्री बी० सुब्रमणियन युक्त मुख्य अधिकारी, बैंकिंग परिवर्धन तथा विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बंगलूर-560002	श्री बी० सी० मोरकर, श्री बी० सुब्रमणियन

[सख्या एफ० 9/9/81-बी०डी०-I]

का० आ० मोरकरदानी, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

Banking Division

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

S.O. 1458—In pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. United Commercial Bank	Shri K.C. Sharma, Deputy Chief Officer Department of Banking Operations and Development, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400005.	Shri G.S. Sabarwal
2. Dena Bank	Shri S.G. Apte, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay-400005.	Shri P.R. Kulkarni
3. Indian Overseas Bank	Shri D.G. Borkar, Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore-560002.	Shri V. Subramanian

[No. F. 9/9/81-BO.I.]

C.W. MIRCHANDANI, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1981

क्र० अ० 1459.—प्रादेशिक बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ.—(1) इन नियमों का नाम बंधमान ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) “अधिनियम” से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) “बैंक” से बंधमान ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पक्षों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की आवृत्ति संख्या.—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन.—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान.—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची.—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पंद्रह दिन की सूचना दी

जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रागर्णित कारबार की सूची उस सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों को बहुमत की मदद के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जा अधिक हो, होगी;

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन.—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे आगे दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के निम्न स्थगित हो जायेगा;

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिन तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार.—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से बिना) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अंतर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेख रख किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और बाबज़ार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार प्रतिवेदन में उल्लेखित होना के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिन तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संतुष्टित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अधिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अधिलेख.—(क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ब) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यथास्थिति प्रत्यक्ष प्रयत्न निदेशक जिससे अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हों, द्वारा आदेशाश्रित या हस्ताश्रित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कार्रवायों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताश्रित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रख जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रख जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर०आर० बी०(1)]

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

S.O. 1459.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and United Commercial Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Bardhaman Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions : In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Bardhaman Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board :—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings : Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings : The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board : (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting : A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :—

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation : (1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business. (1)(a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(1)]

क्र० डा० 1460.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ:—(1) इन नियमों का नाम क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।



2 परिभाषा.—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ में अन्यथा अर्थक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से देवीपाटन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3 बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या —एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4 अधिवेशनों का संयोजन —अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5 अधिवेशनों का स्थान.—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6 अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा हम निम्न विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के विषय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7 बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8 बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अवकाश मत देने में अनमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9 गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थान.—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह से उसी दिन उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उसके अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्वयं हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्वयं अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधि-

वेशन स्वयं हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं होगा।

10 परिचालन द्वारा कारबार—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निर्णय दे तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत में बाहर गये निदेशकों से विन) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के प्रवर्गन परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के वचन द्वारा प्राधिकृत किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखित किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को सूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11 कारबार के अभिलेख.—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्य-बुनों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें हमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यबुन कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यबुन पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यथास्थिति अवसत अवकाश निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आक्षेपारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशोघ इन कार्य-बुनों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इन प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यबुन पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यबुन पृष्ठ के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यबुन, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-प्रार०प्रार०बी०(2)]

S.O. 1460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings : Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings : The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank, or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board : (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting : A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation :—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business : (1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(2)]

का० आ० 1461.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इन नियमों का नाम रायगढ़ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बॉर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 हैं।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अधिवेशन न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से रायगढ़ क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बॉर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बॉर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगे।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बॉर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बॉर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बॉर्ड धिनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बॉर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा धिनिश्चित किया जाएगा। (ख) बॉर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पंद्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त धिनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जाएगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिवाए, जिनके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एका सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(2) यदि बॉर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी।

7. बॉर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बॉर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाएगा।

(2) हरा मान में उस पर्याप्तता का उपयोग होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की योजना की गई है।

(3) अधिवेशन मान प्राप्त होने का तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या कम की, इनमें से जो अधिक हों, होंगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इन अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में दिवार-दिमर्ग में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्थगित हो जाएगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार:—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गए निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निदिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने भिवार लेख्यक किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाना है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को सूचित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा प्राथमिक या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जाएंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जाएंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का माध्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर० आर० बी० (3)]

S.O. 1461.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India hereby Makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Raigarh Kshetriya Grameen Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Raigarh Kshetriya Grameen Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board:—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings: Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings: The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business:—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board: (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting: A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum:—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place.

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairmen so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business : (1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(3)]

क्र० आ० 1462—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और राजाज नेशनल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्,—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम अन्तर-भरतपुर आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो, —

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से अन्तर-भरतपुर आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं, वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अध्यक्ष अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे और स्थान होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड चिनिषित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा चिनिषित किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए निर्देशक या अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निर्देशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस विनिर्दिष्ट पते पर भेजी जाएगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में भाग लेने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के निर्वाह जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई और कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निर्देशकों की बहुमत की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष की एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गई है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आगत अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निर्देशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए, कम से कम बार निर्देशकों से मांग प्राप्त हवि पर, बोर्ड अधिवेशन बुलाया जाएगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निर्देशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हों, होंगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निर्देशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में बिचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अर्हता मत देने से असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जाएगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निर्देशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निर्देशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निर्देश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार को कार्यजों के परिचालन द्वारा निर्देशकों (भारत से बाहर गए निर्देशकों से भिन्न) की निदिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निर्देशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने बिचार लेखबद्ध किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निर्देशकों के बहुमत द्वारा चिनिषित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संमूचित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

11 कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तको (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आशुभरित या हस्ताशुभरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जाएगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताशुभरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उनकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जाएंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[स० एफ० 12-5/81 आर० आर० बी० (4)]

**S.O. 1462.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby **Makes the following rules, namely :—**

**1. Short title and commencement.** (1) These rules may be called the Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**2. Definitions :** In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act

**3. Minimum number of meeting of the Board :—**The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

**4. Convening of meetings :** Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

**5. Venue of the meetings :** The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

**6. Notice of meeting and list of business :** (1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman

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of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

**7. Special meeting of the Board :** (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

**8. Quorum for a meeting :** A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

**9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.**—If a meeting of the Board could not be held or want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

**10. Business by circulation :** (1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

**11. Records of business :** (1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F 12-5/81-RRB(4)]

क्रि० सं० 1463.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक विनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केनरा बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :— (1) इन नियमों का नाम ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 हैं।

- (2) ये गणपति मे प्रमाणन की तारीख ने तगु होंगे।
2. परिभाषा —इन नियमों मे, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—
- (क) “अधिनियम” से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।
- (ख) “बैंक” से अलीगढ़ ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।
- (ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।
3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या —एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।
4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।
5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान —बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।
6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची —(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जाएगा।
- (ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जाएगी।
- (ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।
- (घ) उक्त कारबार के सिवाय जिनके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक मनाह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गई है।
- (2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी।
7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाएगा।
- (2) इस मांग से उक्त प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा जिनके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गई है।
- (3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने के तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।
8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।
- परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपति तीन की होगी।
9. गणपति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन —यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका तो अधिवेशन अगले मनाह में उमी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं उसी समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उमी समय और उमी स्थान के लिए, स्वतः स्थगित हो जाएगा।

- परन्तु जहां गणपति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उक्त निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजना कि गणपति न होने के कारण उक्त तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।
10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार —(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत में बाहर गए निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।
- (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालन किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखवद्ध किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकार होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।
- (3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उक्त तारीख को पारित किया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों।
- (4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उक्त परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को समूचित किया जाएगा।
- (5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।
11. कारबार के अभिलेख —(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें उनके पर्याप्त कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।
- (ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिनमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आबद्धारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।
- (2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जाएगी।
- (3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अभिलेख में अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।
- (4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जाएंगे।
- (5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अभिलेखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।
- [मं० फ० 12-5/81 आर०आर०बी० (5)]
- S.O. 1463.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Canara Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—
1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Aligarh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
- (a) “Act” means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).
- (b) “bank” means the Aligarh Gramin Bank.
- (c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.
3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business. (1) (a).—The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initiated or signed by Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB (5)]

क्रा० अा० 1464—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) का भाग 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने द्वारा, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और इलाहाबाद बैंक के परामर्श से निम्न-लिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. शीर्षक नाम और प्रारम्भ.—(1) इन नियमों का नाम तुलसी ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा आशय न हो,—

(क) “अधिनियम” से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) “बैंक” से तुलसी ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या.—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन.—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान.—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित अक्ष में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक का अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक का यह सूचना उसके द्वारा दत्त निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जाएगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।

(घ) उक्त कारबार के विषय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की गृहमति के बिना नहीं चलाया जाएगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष का एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त करने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाएगा।

(2) इस मांग या नम प्रवेशन का उल्लेख होना जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की शक्ति की गई है।

(3) अधिवेशन भाग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।

5. बोर्ड पर अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निर्देशको की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक होगी।

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निर्देशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अधिकार से वंचित हो जाएं, तो गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

6. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन — यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन स्थगित माना जायेगा उसी दिन उसी स्थान पर समय के लिए अथवा यदि वरिष्ठ अधिकारी निर्देशक अधिवेशन-दिन हो तो उससे सगल दिन जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्थगित हो जाएगा।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निर्देशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो उससे पूर्व उस निर्देशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. प्रस्ताव द्वारा कार्रवाई — (1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निर्देश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्रवार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निर्देशको (सार्वजनिक या निदेशको से प्राप्त) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कार्रवाई जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निर्देशको के अनुमति द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो जिनके अधिनियम विचार-विमर्श किए हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यकता होगी माना जाएगा अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निर्देशको के बहुमत द्वारा निनिष्ठित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरणा न हो सके कि वह।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम में सभी निर्देशको को सूचित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी नियमावली अधिनियम के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

11. कार्रवार के प्रसिद्धि — (1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनो के कार्यवाही के पुस्तको (जिन्हें इसमें इसका पञ्चात् कार्यवृत्त कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथारिधि, अध्यक्ष अथवा निर्देशक जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा अधिकांश या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के प्रसिद्धि के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) अगले अधिवेशन का समाप्ति के पञ्चात् सप्ताहिक इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निर्देशक को भेजी जाएगी।

(3) जब कोई कार्रवार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कार्रवार के अधिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

(5) अधिवेशनो के ये कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अधिलेखित कार्यवाहियों का साथ ही होगा।

[सं० एक० 12-5/81 आर० आर० बी० (6)]

**S.O. 1464.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Allahabad Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Tulsi Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Tulsi Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business. (1) (a) —The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting, and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their



views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(6)]

का० आ० 1465.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इन नियमों का नाम गोपालगंज क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो, (क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से गोपालगंज क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसका द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के निदाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों को बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पदार्पित समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हों, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गण पूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उसमें पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के, परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हो, उसी प्रकार प्रमाणी और आबद्धकार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हो।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णय का अभिलेखों के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें हमसे हमके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथा स्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधिकारिक या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतिया प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कामों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एक० 12-6/81 आर०भार०बी० (7)]

**S.O. 1465.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Central Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Board Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be there.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :—

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(7)]

का० आ० 1466.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के परामर्श से निम्न-लिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम शिपुरी-गुना क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 हैं।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ में अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से शिपुरी-गुना क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

4. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन.—अधिवेशनो का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान.—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) : बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निम्न विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के विषय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक मन्त्राह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की इनमें से जो अधिक हो, हीर्षा।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचारविमर्श में भाग लेने के अवकाश मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उसके अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कांग्रेसों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशको (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) का निदिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के प्रस्तावित परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशको के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन

परिणाम में सभी निदेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कांग्रेसों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों की पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधिकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतिया प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कांग्रेसों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिलिपि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पृष्ठ के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साथ ही होंगे।

[सं० एक० 12, 5/81-प्रार० प्रार० बी० (8)]

**S.O. 1466.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Shivpuri-Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Shivpuri-Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place—

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(8)]

क्र० अ० 1467.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1 संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इन नियमों का नाम सारन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 हैं।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अल्पवाक्य अपेक्षित न हो, —

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से सारन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं, वही अर्थ हैं, जो उसमें अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या:—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और निम्नलिखित में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए, प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के विषय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन:—(1) अध्यक्ष इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस भाग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या को एक-तिहाई या चार की, इसमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम, की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अवकाश मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन:—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक की यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख का अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकर होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसुचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्ति पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्ति पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा अद्यक्षारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी में प्रत्येक पुस्तक में अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्ति पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्ति पुष्टि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्ति, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81 आर० आर० बी० (9)]

**S.O. 1467.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Central Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

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4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be there.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RKB(9)]

का० अ० 1468.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केनरा बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम एटा ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" एटा ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं, और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशन का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थिति निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन : यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिन तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश दे तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबार जिससे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हो, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और बाबझकर होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थिति निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसुचित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी निर्णयों को अधिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

11. कारबार के अधिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आशुभारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अधिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जाएंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अधिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जाएंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81 आर० आर० जी० (10)]

S.O. 1468.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Canara Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Etah Gramin Bank (Meeting of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Etah Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every Director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F 12-5/81-RRB(10)]

कां०अ० 1469—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976

(1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और ग्रामीण बैंक आदि द्वारा के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ—(1) इन नियमों का नाम गोमती ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1981 होंगे।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से गोमती ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या:—एक वर्ष के बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पंद्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिवर्तित की जायेगी।

(घ) उक्त कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नही दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7 बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष, हम प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई वंशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10 परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और बाध्यकार होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अंतिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को सूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11 कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्त की पुस्तक (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा वंशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा प्राधिकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्य-वाहियों के अभिलेख के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्य-वृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पृष्ठ के लिये अत्र अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एक० 12-5/81-आर० आर० बी० (11)]

S.O. 1469.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Union Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Gomti Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Gomti Gramin Bank

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board :—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings :—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings :—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7 Special meeting of the Board (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty one days from the date of receipt of the requisition

8 Quorum for a meeting A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three



9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :—

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation (1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors, (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(11)]

का० भा० 1470.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम दमोह-पन्ना-सागर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 हैं।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) “अधिनियम” से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) “बैंक” से दमोह-पन्ना-सागर ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पंद्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी। और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निश्चित विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के विषय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सके हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन मार्चजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, या मार्चजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार का कामकाज के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत में बाहर गये निदेशकों में भिन्न) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे अधिनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखन किये हो, उक्त प्रकार प्रभावी और बाबद्धकर होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को सूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कारगजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारखार के अभिलेख:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्य-वृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इनके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा साक्षरित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्य-वृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारखार या कारगजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारखार के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक से उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12 5/81-आर० आर० बी० (12)]

**S.O. 1470.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Damoh-Panna-Sagar, Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Damoh-Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher:

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned on the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place:—

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1)(a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(12)]

का०अ० 1471.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम कछार ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ में अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से कछार ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिससे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के लिए अवकाश मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तब भी होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थान :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उसके अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उसके पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से विज्ञ) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखन किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और प्राथमिकता हांवा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उन मामले पर अंतिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अधिवेशन के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों की पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा प्राथमिकता या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्टि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का माध्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर०आर०बी०(13)]

**S.O. 1471.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Union Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Cachar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions : In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Cachar Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board :—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings :—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings :—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting : A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation (1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors, (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initiated or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB(13)]

कां० 1472.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रबल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के परामर्श से निम्न-लिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम सिवान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ में अन्यथा अधिवेशन न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से सिवान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिरिक्त करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उक्त कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आगत अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को परीक्षा तब तक सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाएगा।

(2) इस मांग में उक्त प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाये की जरूरत की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई का चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, असी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उक्त तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को विनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकार होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

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(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अधिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अधिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्य-वृत्तों की पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधिकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अधिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्य-वृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अधिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुष्ठि के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के ये कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर०आर०बी० (14)]

निदेश चन्द्र, निदेशक

S.O. 1472.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Central Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions : In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board :—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings :—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings :—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—(1) (a) : The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board : (1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting : A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation : (1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business : (1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81 RRB (14)]  
DINESH CHANDRA, Director

आयकर आयुक्त का कार्यालय, विदर्भ

नागपुर, 6 अप्रैल, 1981

क्रां.सं० 1473—आयकर आयुक्त, विदर्भ, नागपुर एतद्वारा दिनांक 16-4-1981 से कर वसूली अधिकारी, अमरावती के प्रभार को समाप्त करते हैं।

[अधिसूचना सं० 1/सं० रिक०/टीआरओ/जूरिस/81-82]

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX,  
VIDARBHA

Nagpur, the 6th April, 1981

S.O. 1473.—The Commissioner of Income-tax, Vidarbha, Nagpur hereby abolishes the Charge of Tax Recovery Officer, Amravati with effect from 16-4-1981.

[Notification No. 1/No. Recy/TRO/Jurs/81-82]

क्रां.सं० 1474—आयकर आयुक्त, विदर्भ, नागपुर एतद्वारा दिनांक 16-4-1981 से कर वसूली अधिकारी-4 नागपुर के प्रभार का सजुन करते हैं।

[अधिसूचना सं० 2/सं० रिक०/टीआरओ/जूरिस/81-82]

टी० सी० अग्रवाल, आयकर आयुक्त

S.O. 1474.—The Commissioner of Income-tax, Vidarbha, Nagpur hereby creates the Charge of Tax Recovery Officer-IV, Nagpur with effect from 16-4-1981.

[Notification No. 2/No. Recy/TRO/Jurs/81-82]

D. C. AGGARWAL, Commissioner of Income-tax,

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 मई, 1981

क्रां. सं० 1475—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सी० सुपरिटेण्डेंस सर्विलेंस इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया, नयी दिल्ली को खनिज तथा धातुओं के निरीक्षण के लिए प्रगले एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है।

[सं० 5(7)/79-नि०नि० तथा नि० उ०]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1981

S.O. 1475.—In exercise of the powers conferred vide section 7 of the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of one year M/s. Superintendence Surveillance Inspectorate of India, New Delhi as an agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores.

[F. No. 5(7)/79-EI&EP]

क्रां. सं० 1476—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जयशेवपुर-10 में विभिन्न डीजल इंजनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए सैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मुम्बई हाउस, 24 होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्—

1 कि सैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, सैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड,

जमशेदपुर-10 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई या कलकत्ता के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर-10 से निर्यात किए गए डीजल इंजिनों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से जो रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई या कलकत्ता को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिकतम एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. कि मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दें।

**स्पष्टीकरण**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए “डीजल इंजिनों” से अभिप्राय कोई भी प्रत्यागामी अन्तर्बहल इंजिन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें इंजन के सिलेंडर में भरे तरल तेल का प्रचलन वायु के दबाव की गर्मी से होता है और उसमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अंतर्गत केवल इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक इसके पुर्जों, संघटक तथा उपसाधन भी हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(4)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

**S.O. 1476.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of diesel engines (manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay or Calcutta and for this purpose M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay or Calcutta, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of f.o.b. (free on board) value of the diesel engines exported from their unit at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

**Explanation .—**

For the purpose of this notification, “diesel engine” means any reciprocating internal combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

**फा० जा० 1477.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रबत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी पूर्ण-411018 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मुम्बई-हाऊस, 24, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-400023 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

1. कि मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, पूर्ण-411018 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मुम्बई के अपर-निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड पिम्परी, पूर्ण-411018 से निर्यात किए गए डीजल इंजिनों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
2. कि मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दें।

**स्पष्टीकरण**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए “डीजल इंजिनों” से अभिप्राय कोई भी प्रत्यागामी अन्तर्बहल इंजिन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें इंजन के सिलेंडर में भरे तरल तेल का प्रचलन वायु के दबाव की गर्मी से होता है और उसमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अंतर्गत इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक इसके पुर्जों, संघटक और उपसाधन भी हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(4)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

**S.O. 1477.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, or inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay and for this purpose M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the diesel engines exported from their unit M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupee one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation :—

For this purpose of this notification, "Diesel engine" means any reciprocating combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

[F. No 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

का० आ० 1478.—केंद्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, परिशिष्ट में विनिर्दिष्ट डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों और संघटकों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय, हसूर रोड, अदुगोदी बंगलूर-560030 में है इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

1. कि मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, हसूर रोड, अदुगोदी-बंगलूर-560030 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों और संघटकों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण में के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कोषीन के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, हसूर रोड, अदुगोदी बंगलूर-560030 से निर्यात किए गए डीजल इंजिन के पुर्जों और संघटकों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण बम्बई को देगा जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. कि मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वेशों द्वारा आशङ्क होगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण.—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "डीजल इंजिनों" से अभिप्राय कोई भी प्रत्यागामी घर्तवहन वाला इंजिन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें इंजन के सिलेंडर में भरे तरल तेल का प्रज्वलन वायु के दबाव की गर्मी से होता है और उसमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अंतर्गत केवल इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक इसके पुर्जों संघटकों और उपसाधन भी सम्मिलित हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(4)/80-मि०नि० तथा मि०उ०]

S.O. 1478.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, having their registered office at Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, as the agency, or a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of diesel engine spares and components as specified in the Annexure prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :

1. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of diesel engine spares and components manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries

Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi-Bangalore-560030, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Cochin and for this purpose M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the diesel engine spares and components exported from their unit at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation—

For the purpose of this notification, "diesel engine" means any reciprocating internal combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

[File No. 5 (4)/80-EI&EP]

का० आ० 1479.—केंद्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, नासिक इण्डस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव एस्टेट, प्लाट नं० 75, लिम्बक रोड, नासिक-422007 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों के लिए तुंड (मोजल) और इन्जेक्टर असम्बली का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय हसूर रोड, अदुगोदी, बंगलूर-560030 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

1. कि मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, नासिक इण्डस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव एस्टेट, प्लाट नं० 75, लिम्बक रोड, नासिक 422007 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों के लिए तुंड (मोजल) और इन्जेक्टर असम्बली का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण-कोषीन के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कं० लिमिटेड, नासिक इण्डस्ट्रियल को-ऑपरेटिव एस्टेट प्लाट नं० 75, लिम्बक रोड, नासिक-422007 से निर्यात किए गए डीजल इंजिनों के तुंड (मोजल) और इन्जेक्टर असम्बली के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण-कोषीन को देगा जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. कि मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वेशों द्वारा आशङ्क होगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण.—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "डीजल इंजिनों" से अभिप्राय कोई भी प्रत्यागामी घर्तवहन इंजिन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें इंजिन के सिलेंडर में भरे तरल तेल का प्रज्वलन वायु के दबाव की गर्मी से



होता है और उनमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अन्तर्गत केवल इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक पुर्जों, संघटक और उपसाधन भी हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(4)/80-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

**S.O. 1479.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, having their registered office at Hosur Road, Adu-godi, Bangalore-560030, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of nozzles and injector assembly for diesel engine manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Nasik Industrial Cooperative Estate, Plot No. 75, Trimbak Road, Nasik-422007, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of nozzles and injector assembly for diesel engine manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Nasik Industrial Cooperative Estate, Plot No. 75, Trimbak Road, Nasik-422007, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Cochin and for this purpose M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Cochin, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the nozzles and injector assembly for diesel engine exported from their unit at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Nasik Industrial Cooperative Estate, Plot No. 75, Trimbak Road, Nasik-422007 subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of Rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—

For the purposes of this notification “diesel engine” means any reciprocating internal combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

**का० आ० 1480.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड कोठारुद, पुणे-411029 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय कोठारुद, पुणे-411029 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात् :—

1. कि मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड, मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड, कोठारुद पुणे-411029 में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी

नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए, किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड, कोठारुद-पुणे-411029 से निर्यात किए गए डीजल इंजिनों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रुकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मुम्बई को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होंगे।

2. कि मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर क्यूमिन्स लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय, समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दें।

**स्पष्टीकरण**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए “डीजल इंजिनों” से अभिप्राय कोई भी प्रत्यागामी अर्न्तवहन इंजिन अभिप्रेत है जिसमें इंजिन के सिलेंडर में भरे तरल तेल की प्रज्वलन वायु के दबाव की गर्मी से होता है और उसमें से निकली ऊर्जा इंजिन के भीतर ही रहती है और इसके अन्तर्गत केवल इंजिन के कार्य के लिए आवश्यक इसके पुर्जों, संघटक और उपसाधन भी हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(4)/80-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

**S.O. 1480.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, having their registered office at Kothrud, Pune-411029, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, Kothrud, Pune-411029, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited shall carry out the inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, Kothrud, Pune-411029, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director, of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, and for this purpose M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the diesel engines, exported from their unit at M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, Kothrud, Pune-411029 subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited in the performance of its functions under the notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection & Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—

For the purpose of this notification, “diesel engines” means any reciprocating internal combustion engine in which ignition of the liquid fuel injected into the cylinder of the engine is performed by the heat of compression of air charge and the energy release takes place within the engine itself and shall include its spares, components and accessories essential to the functioning of the engine only.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

**का० आ० 1481.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मॅसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर-10 में विनिर्मित मोटरगाड़ी के अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों का निर्यात से

पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को, जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बोम्बे हाउस, 24-होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई 400023 में है इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

1. मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर-10 में विनिर्मित मोटरगाड़ी के अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगा, जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मुम्बई या कलकत्ता के अपर-निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का न हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर-10 से निर्यात किए गए मोटर गाड़ी के अतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से ऐसी रकम का, निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मुम्बई या कलकत्ता को संदाय करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
2. मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वाहों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा, जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और स्वातिटी नियंत्रण) समय समय पर लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए—

- (1) "मोटर गाड़ी" से कोई स्वचालित दो, तीन या अधिक पहियों वाला एकल या बहुधुरी यान अभिप्रेत है, और
- (2) "मोटर गाड़ी के अतिरिक्त पुर्जे, संघटक और उपसाधन" से मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रेलरों में (चाहे वे यान से संलग्न हों या नहीं) प्रयुक्त विनिर्मित उत्पाद अभिप्रेत है जिनके अंतर्गत वे उत्पाद भी हैं जो इस अधिसूचना के उपाबंध 1 और 2 में दिए गए मूल उत्पाद के लिए प्रतिस्थापन पुर्जों के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

#### उपाबंध-1

1. पिस्टन पिन
2. अंतर्दहन-इंजनों के लिए प्रवेश और निष्कास वाल्व।
3. संयोजीशलाका (कनेक्टिंग राड), जिसके साथ उसके नट और बोल्ट हैं।
4. सकल सिलिण्डर ईंधन अन्तः क्षेपण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प।
5. मोटर गाड़ी विद्युत हार्न (कम्पमान प्रकार और कल-स्वर प्रकार का)।
6. ज्वलन कुंडली (इग्निशन कायल)
7. स्टार्टर-मोटर और उसका आर्मेचर (केवल 24 बोल्ट डी० सी० तक)।
8. स्फुरित प्लग
9. मोटर गाड़ी डायनेमों, उसका आर्मेचर और फील्ड कुंडलियां।
10. अग्रदीप समंजन
11. मोटर गाड़ी लैम्प (बल्ब)
12. धुरी छड़
13. स्वचालित ब्रेक लाइनिंग।
14. ब्रेक ड्रम
15. किंग पिन
16. लीफ स्प्रिंग और उसकी लीडज
17. शैकल पिन
18. मोटर गाड़ी निलम्बन के लिए कुंडलिनी स्प्रिंग।
19. ऐमीटर

20. स्वचालित द्रवचालित प्रघात अवशोषी।
21. वाइपर समंजन, जिसके अंतर्गत उसके आर्म और ब्लेड हैं।

#### परिशिष्ट-2

1. पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, सकलप्लस।
2. रॉक शाफ्ट।
3. कैम शाफ्ट।
4. राकर-आर्म।
5. वाल्व स्प्रिंग, वाल्व गाइड, वाल्व लाकिंग पिन, वाल्व सीट, वाल्व मुश-राड।
6. सिलिण्डर हेड, सिलिण्डर ब्लाक।
7. गैस सिलिंडर के लिए लाइनर।
8. क्लच समंजन, क्लच दाब, प्लेट, क्लच फेंसिंग, क्लच डिस्क, क्लच स्प्रिंग, क्लच लीडर।
9. बुंड (नाजूल) कणित, फिल्टर अवयव, पम्प अवयव, चूषण वाल्व, निकास वाल्व, नियामक (गवर्नर) डायफ्राम, हस्त प्राइमिंग पम्प डायफ्राम और ईंधन अन्तः क्षेपण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प के लिए नटों और निपलों सहित पार्ट्स।
10. वायु फिल्टर समंजन और उसके फिल्टर अवयव।
11. ईंधन पम्प, स्नेहक तेल पम्प, तेल फिल्टर समंजन, ईंधन फिल्टर समंजन और उसके पुर्जे।
12. जल पम्प जिसके अंतर्गत उसके पुर्जे हैं।
13. चाल-मापी (स्पीडोमीटर) तेल दाब गेज, ईंधन गेज, थर्मामीटर
14. चाल मापी (स्पीडोमीटर), क्लच और ब्रेक के लिए केबल।
15. ब्रेक समंजन, मास्टर, सिलिण्डर, पहिया सिलिण्डर, उनके पुर्जे और मरम्मत किट, ब्रेक स्प्रिंग।
16. कार्बुरेटर समंजन और उसके अवयव।
17. रेडियेटर और उसके कोड।
18. वितरक और उसके पुर्जे।
19. स्टार्टर, मोटर और डायनेमों के लिए कार्बन ब्रुशें और स्प्रिंगे।
20. हार्न रिले, हार्न डायफ्राम और हार्न कन्टेक्ट।
21. फ्लेशर यूनिटें।
22. वोल्ता नियामक।
23. नोवक शीपट।
24. यूनिवर्सल जाइंट और उसके पुर्जे।
25. पारेषण चैन (ट्रांसमिशन चैन)।
26. हब।
27. अग्रले और पिछले स्प्रिंग के लिए हेंगर ब्रेकेट, शैकल।
28. प्रघात अवशोषी लिंग।
29. ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए चर्म वाशर, स्प्रिंग, पैकिंग और कनेक्शन तथा सिलिण्डर मरम्मत किट।
30. संपीडित प्रकार के ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, और चूषण वाल्व टोपी।
31. अग्रली धुरी के टाई रोड मिरे, ड्रम लिंग सिरे, किंग पिन मरम्मत किट।
32. पहिया रिम और डिस्क समंजन।
33. उपरोधी नियंत्रण और उपरोधी नियंत्रण द्यूब
34. द्वारा लॉक।
35. उत्पापक जैक।
36. ग्रीज निपल।
37. सभी प्रकार के गैस्केट।
38. सभी प्रकार के तेल-सील।
39. सभी प्रकार के बेयरिंग।
40. सभी प्रकार के गियर।
41. सभी प्रकार के धातु और रबड़ बुशिंग।
42. सभी प्रकार के बंधक, अर्थात् बोल्ट, बटन, पेंच, नट और वाशर।

[सं० 5(3)/80-नि०नि० तथा नि० उ०]

## ANNEXURE-II

**S.O. 1481.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited Jamshedpur-10, M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay and Calcutta, and for this purpose M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay or Calcutta, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the automobile spares, components and accessories exported from their unit at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10 subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupee one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation—

For the purpose of this notification—

- (1) 'automobile' means any self-propelled two, three or more wheeled, single or multi-axled vehicle ; and
- (2) 'automobile spares, components and accessories' means the manufactured products used in automobiles and trailers (whether attached to the vehicle or not) including that used as a replacement part for the original product given in Annexure-I and II to this notification.

## ANNEXURE-I

1. Piston Pin.
2. Inlet and exhaust valves for internal combustion engines.
3. Connecting rod including its nuts and bolts.
4. Single Cylinder fuel injection pump.
5. Automobile electric horn (vibrating type and wind-tone type).
6. Ignition coil.
7. Starter motor and its armature (upto 24 volts D.C. only).
8. Sparking plug.
9. Automobile dynamo, its armature and field coils.
10. Headlight assembly.
11. Automobile Lamp (Bulb).
12. Axle shaft.
13. Automotive brake lining.
14. Brake drum.
15. King pin.
16. Leaf Spring and its leaves.
17. Shackle pin.
18. Helical spring for automobile suspension
19. Ammeter.
20. Automotive hydraulic shock absorber.
21. Wiper assembly including its arm and blade.

1. Piston, Piston rings, Circlips.
2. Crankshaft.
3. Camshaft.
4. Rocker-arm.  
Seat, Valve push rod.  
Seat, Valve push rod.
6. Cylinder head, Cylinder block.
7. Liners for cylinder.
8. Clutch assembly, Clutch pressure plate, Clutch facing, Clutch disc, Clutch spring, Clutch levers.
9. Nozzles, Atomizer, Filter elements, Pump elements, Suction valve, Delivery valve, Governor diaphragm, Hand priming pump diaphragm and Pipes with nuts & Nipples for Fuel Injection pump.
10. Air filter assembly and its filter elements.
11. Fuel pump, Lubricating oil pump, Oil filter assembly, Fuel filter assembly and their parts.
12. Water pump including its parts.
13. Speedometer, Oil pressure gauge, Fuel gauge, Thermometers.
14. Cables for Speedometer, Clutch and brake.
15. Brake assembly, Master Cylinder, Wheel cylinder, their parts and repair kits, Brake springs.
16. Carburettor assembly and its components.
17. Radiator and its core.
18. Distributor and its parts.
19. Carbon brushes and Springs for Starter Motor and Dynamo.
20. Horn relay, Horn diaphragm and Horn Contact.
21. Flasher units.
22. Voltage regulator.
23. Propeller shaft.
24. Universal joint and its parts.
25. Transmission chains.
26. Hubs.
27. Hanger brackets, Shackles for front & rear spring
28. Shock absorber link.
29. Leather washer, Springs, Packing & Connections and Cylinder repair kit for Brake Booster.
30. Piston, Piston rings, Valve disc and Suction valve cap for Booster compressor type.
31. Front axle tie rod ends, Drag link ends, King pin repair kit.
32. Wheel rim and disc assembly.
33. Throttle control and Throttle control tube.
34. Door locks.
35. Lifting jacks.
36. Grease nipples.
37. All types of gaskets.
38. All types of oil seals.
39. All types of bearings.
40. All types of gears.
41. All types of metal & rubber bushings.
42. All types of fasteners i.e. bolts, studs, screws, nuts and washers.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EI&EP]

का.सां० 1482.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सैम्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, पुणे-411018 में निम्नलिखित मोटरगाड़ी के प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए सैम्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड को, जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बोम्बे

हाउस, 24, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट-400023 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्न-लिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देनी है, अर्थात्—

1. मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, पूणे-411018 में विनिर्मित मोटर गाड़ी के प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जा निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मुम्बई के अपर निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का न हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, पूणे 411018 से निर्यात किए गए मोटर गाड़ी के प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटकों और उपसाधनों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से ऐसी रकम का, निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, जो मुम्बई को संदाय करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. मैसर्स टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी लिमिटेड इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा, जो निदेशक 5 (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए—

- (1) “मोटर गाड़ी” से कोई स्वचालित दो, तीन या अधिक पहियों वाला एकल या बहुधुरीयान अभिप्रेत है ; और
- (2) “मोटर गाड़ी के प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों, संघटक और उपसाधन” से मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रेलरों में (चाहे वे यात से संलग्न हो या न हो,) प्रयुक्त विनिर्मित उत्पाद अभिप्रेत हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत वे उत्पाद भी है जो इस अधिसूचना के उपाबंध 1 और 2 में दिए गए मूल उत्पाद के लिए प्रतिस्थापन पुर्जों के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

#### उपाबंध-1

1. पिस्टन पिन
2. अन्तर्वहन-इंजनों के लिए प्रवेश और निष्कास वाल्व।
3. संयोजी शलाका (कनेक्टिंग रॉड) जिसके साथ उसके नट और बोल्ट हैं।
4. एकल मिलिण्डर ईंधन अन्नःक्षेपण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प।
5. मोटर गाड़ी विद्युत हार्न (कम्पमान प्रकार और बात स्वर प्रकार)
6. ज्वलन कुंडली (इग्निशन कायल)
7. स्टार्टर-मोटर और उसका आर्मेचर (केवल 24 बोल्ट, 30-सी० तक)
8. स्फुरित प्लग
9. मोटर गाड़ी डायनेमों, उसका आर्मेचर और फील्ड कुंडलियां।
10. अग्रदीप समंजन
11. मोटर गाड़ी लैम्प (बल्ब)
12. घुरी छड़
13. स्वचालित ब्रेक लाइनिंग
14. ब्रेक ड्रम।
15. किंग पिन।
16. सीफ स्प्रिंग और उसकी लीडर
17. शैकल पिन
18. मोटर गाड़ी निवहन के लिए कुंडलिनी स्प्रिंग
19. ऐमीटर।
20. स्वचालित द्रवचालित प्रधान अवशोषी
21. बाइपन समंजन, जिसके अन्तर्गत उसके ग्रामी और ब्रेक हैं।

#### उपाबंध-2

1. पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग सफलित
2. ग्रेक शैफट
3. कैम शैफट
4. रॉकर ग्राम
5. वाल्व, स्प्रिंग, वाल्व गाइड, वाल्व लाइनिंग पिन, वाल्व सीट, वाल्व यश रॉड।
6. मिलिण्डर ट्रेड, मिलिण्डर ब्लाक।
7. मिलिण्डर के लिए लाइनर
8. क्लच समंजन, क्लच बाव प्लेट, क्लच फॉर्मिंग, क्लच डिस्क, क्लच स्प्रिंग, क्लच लीवर
9. तुह (नाजल) कणित, फिल्टर अवयव, पम्प अवयव, चूषण वाल्व, निकास वाल्व, नियामक (गवर्नर) डायफ्राम, हस्त प्राइमिंग पम्प डायफ्राम और इंजन अन्नःक्षेपण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प के लिए नटों और निपलों सहित पाइपें।
10. वायु फिल्टर समंजन और उसके फिल्टर अवयव।
11. ईंधन पम्प स्नेहक तेल पम्प, तेल फिल्टर समंजन, ईंधन फिल्टर समंजन और उसके पुर्जों।
12. जल पम्प जिसके अन्तर्गत उसके पुर्जों हैं।
13. वाल-मापी (स्पीडोमीटर) तेल दाब गोज, ईंधन गोज, थर्मामीटर।
14. वाल-मापी (स्पीडोमीटर) क्लच और ब्रेक के लिए केबल।
15. ब्रेक समंजन, मास्टर, सिलिण्डर, पहिया सिलेण्डर, उनके पुर्जों और सरम्मत किट, ब्रेक स्प्रिंग।
16. कार्बरेटर समंजन और उसके अवयव
17. रेडियेटर और उसके कोड।
18. वितरक और उसके पुर्जों।
19. स्टार्टर, मोटर और डायनेमों के लिए कार्बन ब्रुशें और स्प्रिंगे।
20. हार्न ग्ले, हार्न डायफ्राम और हार्न कम्पेक्ट
21. फ्लेशर यूनिटे।
22. बोल्टता नियामक।
23. नोदक शैफट
24. यूनिवर्सल जॉइंट और उसके पुर्जों।
25. पारेषण चैन (ड्राममिशन चैन)
26. हब।
27. अगले और पिछले स्प्रिंग के लिए हेयर ब्रेकेट, शैकल
28. प्रधान अवशोषी लिंग।
29. ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए चर्म बाणर, स्प्रिंग, पैकिंग और कनेक्शन तथा सिलिण्डर सरम्मत किट।
30. संपीड़ित प्रकार के ब्रेक, बूस्टर के लिए पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, वाल्व डिस्क और चूषण वाल्व टोपी।
31. अगली धुरी के टाह रॉड मिरे, ड्रेग लिंक सिरे, किंग पिन सरम्मत किट।
32. पहिया-रिम और डिस्क समंजन
33. उपरोधी नियंत्रण और नियंत्रण ह्यूब
34. डार लाक
35. उत्पापक जैक।
36. ग्रीज निपल
37. सभी प्रकार के गैसकेट
38. सभी प्रकार के तेल सीख
39. सभी प्रकार के बेयरिंग
40. सभी प्रकार के गिअर
41. सभी प्रकार के धातु और रबड़ बुशिंग
42. सभी प्रकार के बंधक, अर्थात् बोल्ट वटन, पेंच, नट और बाणर

[सं० 5 (3)/80-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

**S.O. 1482.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Horni Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018 prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, and for this purpose M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the automobile spares, components and accessories exported from their unit at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this notification—

- (i) 'automobile' means any self-propelled two, three or more wheeled, single or multi-axled vehicle; and
- (ii) 'automobile spares, components and accessories' means the manufactured products used in automobiles and trailers (whether attached to the vehicle or not) including that used as a replacement part for the original product given in Annexures I and II to this notification.

#### ANNEXURE I

1. Piston Pin
2. Inlet and exhaust valves for internal combustion engines.
3. Connecting rod including its nuts and bolts
4. Single Cylinder fuel injection pump
5. Automobile electric horn (vibrating type and wind-tone type)
6. Ignition coil
7. Starter motor and its armature (upto 24 volts D.C. only)
8. Sparking plug
9. Automobile dynamo, its armature and field coils
10. Headlight assembly
11. Automobile Lamp (Bulb)
12. Axle shaft
13. Automotive brake lining
14. Brake drum
15. King pin
16. Leaf Spring and its leaves
17. Shackle pin
18. Helical spring for automobile suspension
19. Ammeter
20. Automotive hydraulic shock absorber.
21. Wiper assembly including its arm and blade

#### ANNEXURE II

1. Piston, Piston rings, Circlips
2. Crankshaft
3. Camshaft
4. Rocker-arm

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3. Valve springs, Valve guides, Valve Locking pins, Valve Seat, Valve push rod
6. Cylinder head, Cylinder block
7. Liners for cylinder
8. Clutch assembly, Clutch pressure plate, Clutch tacing, Clutch disc, Clutch spring, Clutch levers
9. Nozzles, Atomizer, Filter elements, Pump elements, Suction valve, Delivery valve, Governor diaphragm, Hand priming pump diaphragm and Pipes with nuts & Nipples for Fuel injection pump.
10. Air filter assembly and its filter elements.
11. Fuel pump, Lubricating oil pump, Oil filter assembly, Fuel filter assembly and their parts.
12. Water pump including its parts.
13. Speedometer, Oil pressure gauge, Fuel gauge, Thermometers.
14. Cables for Speedometer, Clutch and brake
15. Brake assembly, Master, Cylinder, Wheel cylinder, their parts and repair kits, Brake springs
16. Carburettor assembly and its components
17. Radiator and its core
18. Distributor and its parts
19. Carbon brushes and Springs for Starter Motor and Dynamo.
20. Horn relay, Horn diaphragm and Horn Contact.
21. Flasher units
22. Voltage regulator.
23. Propeller shaft
24. Universal joint and its parts
25. Transmission chains
26. Hubs
27. Hanger brackets, Shackles for front & rear spring
28. Shock absorber link
29. Leather washer, Springs, Packing & Connections and Cylinder repair kit for Brake Booster.
30. Piston, Piston rings, Valve disc and Suction valve cap for Booster compressor type
31. Front axle tie rod ends, Drag link ends, King pin repair kit
32. Wheel rim and disc assembly
33. Throttle control and Throttle control tube
34. Door locks
35. Lifting jacks
36. Grease nipples
37. All types of gaskets
38. All types of oil seals
39. All types of bearings
40. All types of gears
41. All types of metal & rubber bushings
42. All types of fasteners i.e. bolts, studs, screws nuts and washers.

[No. 5(3)/80 EI & EP]

**कां०आ० 1483.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, होसूर रोड, अद्वैती बंगलौर-560030 में विनिर्मित मोटरगाड़ी के लिए स्पार्क प्लगों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय होसूर रोड, अद्वैती, बंगलौर-560030 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

1. मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, होसूर रोड अद्वैती, बंगलौर-560030 में विनिर्मित मोटर गाड़ी के लिए स्पार्क प्लगों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगा

जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कोचीन के अपर निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का न हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, होसूर रोड, अदुगोदी, बंगलूर-560030 से निर्यात किए गए मोटरगाड़ी के लिए स्पार्क प्लगों के पोतपर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से ऐसी रकम का निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कोचीन को संदाय करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. इस अधिसूचना के अधीन मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दे।

**स्पष्टीकरण**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए 'मोटर गाड़ी' से कोई स्वचालित दो, तीन या अधिक पहियों वाली एकल या बहुधुरीयान अभिप्रेत है।

[संख्या 5(3)/80-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

**S.O. 1483.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, having their registered office at Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, as the agency for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of spark plugs for automobiles manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of spark plugs for automobiles manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Cochin, and for this purpose M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Cochin an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the spark plugs for automobiles exported from their unit at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

#### Explanation—

For the purpose of this notification, 'automobile' means any self-propelled two, three or more wheeled, single or multi-axled vehicle.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EL&EP]

**का०आ० 1484**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, मैसर्स लुकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड, पेदी मद्रास-600050 में विनिर्मित मोटरगाड़ी के पुर्जों तथा संघटकों का जो उपाबन्ध 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं, निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स लुकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड को, जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 37, माउण्टरोड, मद्रास-600006 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए

निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रखते हुए अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

1. मैसर्स लुकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड, मैसर्स टी बी एस लिमिटेड, पेदी मद्रास-600050 में विनिर्मित मोटरगाड़ी के पुर्जों तथा संघटकों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण, ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगा, जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, मद्रास के अपर निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का न हो, और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स लुकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड अपनी, यूनिट मैसर्स टी बी एस लिमिटेड पेदी, मद्रास-600050 से निर्यात किए गए मोटर गाड़ी के पुर्जों तथा संघटकों को पोतपर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से ऐसी रकम का निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मद्रास को संदाय करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. इस अधिसूचना के अधीन मैसर्स लुकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड, अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्वेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दे।

**स्पष्टीकरण**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए—

- (1) "मोटर गाड़ी" से कोई स्वचालित दो, तीन या अधिक पहियों वाली एकल या बहुधुरीयान अभिप्रेत है, और
- (2) "मोटरगाड़ी के पुर्जे और संघटकों" से मोटर गाड़ियों और ट्रेलरों में (चाहे यान से संलग्न हो या नहीं) प्रयुक्त विनिर्मित उत्पाद अभिप्रेत हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत उत्पाद भी हैं, जो इस अधिसूचना के उपाबन्ध 1 तथा 2 में दिए गए मूल उत्पादों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन पुर्जों के रूप में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं।

#### उपाबन्ध 1

1. पिस्टन पिन
2. अन्तर्दहन-इंजनों के लिए प्रवेश और निष्कास वाल्व।
3. संयोजी शालाका (कनेक्टिंग रॉड) जिसके साथ उसके नट और बोल्ट हैं।
4. एकल मिलिण्डर ईंधन अन्तःक्षेपण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प।
5. मोटर गाड़ी विद्युत हार्न (कम्पमान प्रकार और वात स्वर प्रकार का)
6. ज्वलन कुंडली (इग्लिशन कायल)
7. स्टार्टर—मोटर और उसका ड्रायव्हर केबल 24 बोल्ट (बी०सी०) तक।
8. स्कुलिय प्लग।
9. मोटर गाड़ी डायनेमो, उसका ड्रायव्हर और फील्ड कुंडलियां।
10. अग्रदीप समंजन।
11. मोटर गाड़ी लैम्प (बल्ब)
12. धुरी छड़।
13. स्वचालित ब्रेक लाईनिंग।
14. ब्रेक ड्रम।
15. किंग पिन।
16. लीफ स्प्रिंग और उसकी लोडज।
17. शैकल पिन।
18. मोटर गाड़ी निलम्बन के लिए कुंडलिनी स्प्रिंग।
19. एमोटर।
20. स्वचालित द्रवचालित प्रधात अवरोधक।
21. वाइपर, समंजन जिसके अन्तर्गत उसके ड्रायव्हर और ब्लेड हैं।

## उपाखण्ड-2

1. पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, मर्बिलियम ।
2. ब्रेक शीफ्ट
3. कैम शीफ्ट
4. राकर-ग्राम ।
5. बाल्व स्प्रिंग, बाल्व गाइड, बाल्व लाकिंग पिन, बाल्व सीट, बाल्व ब्रुश राइड ।
6. मिलिण्डर हेड, मिलिण्डर ब्लॉक ।
7. मिलिण्डर के लिए लाइनर ।
8. क्लच समंजन, क्लच दाब प्लेट, क्लच फेसिंग, क्लच डिस्क, क्लच स्प्रिंग क्लच लीवर ।
9. मुंड (नाजल), कणिय, फिल्टर अवयव, पम्प अवयव, ब्रूश बाल्व, निकास बाल्व, नियामक (गवर्नर) डायफ्राम, हस्त प्राइमिंग पम्प डायफ्राम और इंजन अन्तःशोषण (इंजेक्शन) पम्प के लिए नटो और निपलों सहित पाइपे ।
10. वायु फिल्टर समंजन और उसके फिल्टर अवयव ।
11. ईंधन पम्प, स्नेहक तेल पम्प, तेल फिल्टर समंजन, ईंधन फिल्टर समंजन और उसके पुर्जे ।
12. जल पम्प जिसके अन्तर्गत उसके पुर्जे हैं ।
13. वाल मापी (स्पीडोमीटर) तेल दाब गेज, ईंधन गेज अर्मीमीटर ।
14. वाल मापी (स्पीडोमीटर), क्लच और ब्रेक के लिए केबल ।
15. ब्रेक समंजन, मास्टर, मिलिण्डर, पहिया मिलिण्डर, उनके पुर्जे और मरम्मत किट, ब्रेक स्प्रिंग ।
16. कार्बरेटर समंजन और उसके अवयव ।
17. रेडियेटर और उसके कोड ।
18. वितरण और उसके पुर्जे ।
19. स्टार्टर, मोटर और डायनेमों के लिए कार्बन ब्रुशों और स्प्रिंगें ।
20. हार्न रिले, हार्न डायफ्राम और हार्न कन्टेक्ट ।
21. फ्लैशर यूनिटें
22. बोल्टना नियामक
23. मोबक शीफ्ट
24. यूनिवर्सल जाइंट और उसके पुर्जे ।
25. पारेण चैन (ट्रांसमिशन चैन)
26. हब ।
27. अगले और पिछले स्प्रिंग के लिए हेंगर ब्रेकट, शीकल ।
28. प्रघात अवशोषी लिंग ।
29. ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए चर्म वायर, स्प्रिंग, पैकिंग और कलेक्शन तथा मिलिण्डर मरम्मत किट ।
30. स्पीडिज प्रकार के ब्रेक बूस्टर के लिए पिस्टन, पिस्टन रिंग, बाल्व डिस्क और ब्रूश बाल्व टोपी ।
31. अगली धुरी टाई रोड सिरे, ड्रैग लिंग सिरे, किंग पिन मरम्मत किट ।
32. पहिया-रिम और डिस्क समंजन
33. उपरोधी नियंत्रण और उपरोधी नियंत्रण द्युब ।
34. द्वार लाक
35. उत्पापक जैक ।
36. शीज निपलें
37. सभी प्रकार के गैस्कोट ।
38. सभी प्रकार के तेल सील ।
39. सभी प्रकार के ब्रेयरिंग ।
40. सभी प्रकार के गिअर ।
41. सभी प्रकार के धातु और रबड़ बजिन
42. सभी प्रकार के बंधक, अर्थात् बोल्ट, बटन, पेंच, नट और वायर

[संख्या 5(3) 80-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

**S.O. 1484.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, having their registered office at 37, Mount Road, Madras-600006, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of automobile spares and components as given in Annexure-III manufactured at M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Lucas TVS Limited shall carry out the inspection of automobile spares and components manufactured at M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Madras, and for this purpose M/s. Lucas TVS Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Madras, an amount at the rate of 0.1% of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the automobile spares and components exported from their unit at M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Lucas TVS Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation : For the purpose of this notification—

- (i) 'automobile' means any self-propelled two, three or more wheeled, single or multi-axled vehicle; and
- (ii) 'automobile spares and components' means the manufactured products used in automobile and trailers (whether attached to the vehicle or not) including that used as a replacement part for the original products given in Annexure-I and II to this notification.

## ANNEXURE I

1. Piston Pin
2. Inlet and exhaust valves for internal combustion engines.
3. Connecting rod including its nuts and bolts
4. Single Cylinder fuel injection pump
5. Automobile electric horn (vibrating type and wind-tone type)
6. Ignition coil
7. Starter motor and its armature (upto 24 volts D.C. only)
8. Sparking plug
9. Automobile dynamo, its armature and field coils
10. Headlight assembly
11. Automobile Lamp (Bulb)
12. Axle shaft
13. Automotive brake lining.
14. Brake drum
15. King pin
16. Leaf Spring and its leaves
17. Shackle pin
18. Helical spring for automobile suspension
19. Ammeter
20. Automotive hydraulic shock absorber.
21. Wiper assembly including its arm and blade

## ANNEXURE II

1. Piston, Piston rings, Circlips
2. Crankshaft
3. Camshaft
4. Rocker-arm
5. Valve springs, Valve guides, Valve Locking pins, Valve Seat, Valve push rod
6. Cylinder head, Cylinder block
7. Liners for cylinder
8. Clutch assembly, Clutch pressure plate, Clutch facing, Clutch disc, Clutch spring, Clutch levers
9. Nozzles, Atomizer, Filter elements, Pump elements, Suction valve, Delivery valve, Governor diaphragm, Hand priming pump diaphragm and Pipes with nuts & Nipples for Fuel injection pump.
10. Air filter assembly and its filter elements.
11. Fuel pump, Lubricating oil pumps, Oil filter assembly, Fuel filter assembly and their parts.
12. Water pump including its parts.
13. Speedometer, Oil pressure gauge, Fuel gauge, Thermometers.
14. Cables for Speedometer, Clutch and brake
15. Brake assembly, Master, Cylinder, Wheel cylinder, their parts and repair kits, Brake springs
16. Carburettor assembly and its components
17. Radiator and its core
18. Distributor and its parts
19. Carbon brushes and Springs for Starter Motor and Dynamo.
20. Horn relay, Horn diaphragm and Horn Contact.
21. Flasher units
22. Voltage regulator.
23. Propeller shaft
24. Universal joint and its parts
25. Transmission chains
26. Hubs
27. Hanger brackets, Shackles for front & rear spring
28. Shock absorber link
29. Leather washer, Springs, Packing & Connections and Cylinder repair kit for Brake Booster.
30. Piston, Piston rings, Valve disc and Suction valve cap for Booster compressor type
31. Front axle tie rod ends, Drag link ends, King pin repair kit
32. Wheel rim and disc assembly
33. Throttle control and Throttle control tube
34. Door locks
35. Lifting jacks
36. Grease nipples
37. All types of gaskets
38. All types of oil seals
39. All types of bearings
40. All types of gears
41. All types of metal & rubber bushings
42. All types of fasteners i.e. bolts, studs, screws, nuts and washers.

## ANNEXURE III

1. Starter Motor
2. Dynamo.
3. Voltage Regulator
4. Head Light assembly.
5. Flasher Unit.
6. Distributor
7. Wiper Assembly
8. Electric Horn.

[No. 5(3)/80-ET &amp; EP]

का० अ० 1485.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, लालबहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, कुर्ला, मुम्बई-400007 में विनिर्मित संरचना लाइन टावरों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय लालबहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, कुर्ला, मुम्बई-400007 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के प्रयोजन रखते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्—

- 1 कि मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, लालबहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, कुर्ला, मुम्बई-400007 में विनिर्मित संरचना लाइन टावरों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई के द्वारा निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड लालबहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, कुर्ला मुम्बई-400007 से निर्यात किए गए संरचना लाइन टावरों के पोतपर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाब सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
2. इस अधिसूचना के अर्थात् मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अपने कृत्यों के पालन ऐसे निदेशों के द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दें।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजनों के लिए "संरचना लाइन टावर" से विद्युत बालकों या एरियल मास्ट, सब स्टेशन संरचना पाइपों बेस टावर फलडलिट पोस्ट, रोपवे संरचना, रेलवे विद्युतीकरण संरचना, आयलरिंग संरचना, लोटवर्षों के माथनों द्वारा विद्युत ऊर्जा का संचरण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त टावर अभिप्रेत है जिसके अंतर्गत उसके भाग भी हैं।

[सं० 5(5)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 1485.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, having their registered office at Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay 400070, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of transmission line tower manufactured at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla Bombay-400070, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited shall carry out the inspection of transmission line tower manufactured at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay-400070, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, and for this purpose M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, an amount at the rate of 0.1% of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the transmission line towers exported from their unit at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay-400070, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.



2. That M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

**Explanation.**—For the purpose of this notification, "transmission line tower" means tower used for the purpose of transmission of electrical energy by means of electric conductors or aerial mast, sub-station structure, micro-wave tower, floodlit post, ropeway structure, railway electrification structure, oil rig structure, lattice poles and shall include the parts thereof.

[F. No. 5(5)/-EI&EP]

क्र० अ० 1486—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्माण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, झोटवाड़ा, जयपुर में विभिन्न संरचना लाइन टावरों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय लालबाहदुर शास्त्री मार्ग कुर्ला, मुम्बई-400070 में है इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए, अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्—

1. कि मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड झोटवाड़ा जयपुर में विनिर्मित संरचना लाइन टावरों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड से निर्यात किए गए संरचना लाइन टावरों के पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई या दिल्ली को देगी जो कम से कम एक वर्ष में न्यूनतम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
2. इस अधिसूचना के अधीन मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अपने कृत्यों के पालन में जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दे। ऐसे निर्देशों के द्वारा अनुबद्ध होगी।

**स्पष्टीकरण :—**इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "संरचना लाइन टावर" से बिजुत खाली या एरियल मास्ट, सब स्टेशन, संरचना, माइक, बेबटावर, फ्लडलिट पोस्ट, रोपवे संरचना, रेखवे बिजुतीकरण संरचना, घायलरिंग संरचना, सैटिपोल के साधनों द्वारा बिजुत ऊर्जा का संरक्षण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त टावर अभिप्रेत हैं। जमके अंतर्गत उसके भाग भी है।

[सं० 5(5) 80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

**S.O. 1486.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, having their registered office at Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay-400 070, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of transmission line tower manufactured at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, Jhotwara, Jaipur, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited shall carry out the inspection or transmission line tower manufactured at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, Jhotwara, Jaipur, prior to export,

under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay or Delhi, and for this purpose M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay or Delhi, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the transmission line tower exported from their unit at M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

**Explanation.**—For the purpose of this notification, "transmission line tower" means tower used for the purpose of transmission of electrical energy by means of electric conductors or aerial mast, sub-station structure micro-wave tower floodlit post ropeway structure, railway electrification structure, oil rig structure, lattice poles and shall include the parts thereof.

[F. No. 5(5)/80-EI&EP]

क्र० अ० 1487—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्माण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, राय नगर बांम बरोनी, 24 परगना, पश्चिमी बंगाल में विनिर्मित बिजुत पंखों का, जो उपाबंध 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं, निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय हिमालय हाउस, 23, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 में है इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्—

1. मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, रायनगर, बांम बरोनी, 24 परगना, पश्चिमी बंगाल में विनिर्मित बिजुत पंखों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी, जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, दिल्ली या कलकत्ता के अपर निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड राय नगर, बांम बरोनी, 24 परगना, पश्चिमी बंगाल में निर्यात किए गए बिजुत पंखों के पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से ऐसी रकम का, निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण दिल्ली या कलकत्ता को भुगत करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

2. इस अधिसूचना के अधीन जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा अनुबद्ध होगा जो, निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दे।

**स्पष्टीकरण :—**इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए बिजुत पंखे इस अधिसूचना के उपाबंध 1 में यथानिर्दिष्ट हैं, जो वायु का प्रसारण करने के लिए अभिप्रेत हैं और बिजुत शक्ति से चलता है और इसके अंतर्गत उसके पुर्जे अनिवार्य पुर्जे और उपसाधन हैं।

## उपाबंध 1

1. मेज के पंखे
2. छत के पंखे
3. पैडिस्टल पंखे
4. प्रोपेलर पंखे
5. अपकेन्द्री पंखे]
6. वायु परिसंचारक
7. रेल सवारी डिब्बे पंखे
8. वायु निकास पंखे
9. सुबाह्य ब्लोअर पंखे
10. गर्म हवा के पंखे
11. सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए पंखे

## उपाबंध 2

1. मेज के पंखे,
2. छत के पंखे
3. वायु परिसंचारक,

[मि० सं० 5(6)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

**S.O. 1487.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s Jay Engg. Works Limited, having their registered office at Himalaya House, 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001, as the agency for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of electric fans as specified in Annexure-II manufactured at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, Roy Nagar Bansdroni, 24, Parganas West Bengal, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited shall carry out the inspection of electric fans manufactured at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, Roy Nagar, Bansdroni, 24, Parganas, West Bengal, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Delhi or Calcutta and for this purpose M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Delhi or Calcutta, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the electric fans exported from their unit at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, Roy Nagar, Bansdroni, 24, Parganas, West Bengal, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited in the performance of its above functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

**Explanation.**—For the purpose of this notification, "electric fans" mean any of the electric fans meant for creating displacement of air and operated by electric power as specified in Annexure-I to this notification and shall include their parts, spares and accessories.

## ANNEXURE I

1. Table fans.
2. Ceiling fans.
3. Pedestal fans.
4. Propeller fans.
5. Centrifugal fans.
6. Air circulators.
7. Railway Carriage fans.
8. Exhaust fans.
9. Portable Blower fans.
10. Hot air fans
11. All purpose fans.

## ANNEXURE II

1. Table fans.
2. Ceiling fans.
3. Air circulators.

[F. No. 5(6)/80-EI&amp;EP]

का० अ० 1488 केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रयत्न शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जय इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड डाकघर बालानगर टाउनशिप, हैदराबाद-500037 द्वारा विनिर्मित विद्युत् पंखों का, जो उपाबंध II में विनिर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स जय इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड को, जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय, 23, कास्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) मैसर्स जय इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, मैसर्स जय इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, डाकघर बालानगर टाउनशिप, हैदराबाद-500037 में विनिर्मित विद्युत् पंखों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगा, जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण दिल्ली या मद्रास के अपर निदेशक से नीचे की पंक्ति का न हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए, मैसर्स जय इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड बालानगर टाउनशिप हैदराबाद में निर्यात किए गए विद्युत् पंखों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से ऐसी रकम का निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण दिल्ली या मद्रास की संवाय करेगा, जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होंगी।
- (2) इस अधिसूचना के अधीन जय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा बाधित होगा, जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दें।

**स्पष्टीकरण.**—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "विद्युत् पंखे" से इस अधिसूचना के उपाबंध 1 में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट कोई ऐसा विद्युत् पंखा अभिप्रेत है, जो वायु का अपसारण करने के लिए अभिप्रेत है और विद्युत् शक्ति से चलता है और इसके अन्तर्गत उसके पुर्जे अनिवार्य पुर्जे और उपवाहन है।

## उपाबंध I

1. मेज के पंखे
2. छत के पंखे
3. पैडिस्टल पंखे
4. प्रोपेलर पंखे
5. अपकेन्द्री पंखे
6. वायु परिसंचारक
7. रेल सवारी डिब्बों के पंखे
8. वायु निकास पंखे
9. सुबाह्य ब्लोअर पंखे
10. गर्म हवा के पंखे
11. सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए पंखे

## उपखण्ड II

1. मेज के पंखे
2. छत के पंखे
3. पेंडेंट पंखे
4. रेल मजदारी डिब्बे पंखे
5. वायु निकास पंखे
6. दीवार के पंखे
7. केबिन पंखे

[मि० सं० 5(6)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 1488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, having their registered office at 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001, as the agency for a period of one year from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of electric fans as given in Annexure-II manufactured at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, P.O. Balanagar Township, Hyderabad-500037, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited shall carry out the inspection of Electric fans manufactured at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, P.O. Balanagar Township, Hyderabad-500037, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Delhi or Madras, and for this purpose M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency-Delhi or Madras an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the electric fans exported from their unit at M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited, P.O. Balanagar Township, Hyderabad-500037, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Engineering Works Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, 'electric fans' mean any of the electric fans meant for creating displacement of air and operated by electric power as specified in Annexure-I to this notification and shall include their parts spares and accessories.

## ANNEXURE I

1. Table fans.
2. Ceiling fans.
3. Pedestal fans.
4. Propeller fans.
5. Centrifugal fans.
6. Air Circulators.
7. Railway Carriage fans.
8. Exhaust fans.
9. Portable fans.
10. Hot air fans.
11. All purpose fans.

## ANNEXURE II

1. Table fans.
2. Ceiling fans.
3. Pedestal fans.
4. Railway carriage fans.
5. Exhaust fans.
6. Wall fans.
7. Cabin fans.

[F. No. 5(6)/80 EI &amp; FP]

का० भा० 1489.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, रिशरा, (पश्चिमी बंगाल) में स्थित इस्पात तार के रस्सों का निर्यात से पूर्ण निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, रिशरा को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 7, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, बालनगर-700001 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) कि मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज रिशरा (पश्चिमी बंगाल) में स्थित इस्पात तार के रस्सों का निर्यात से पूर्ण निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तत्त्वधीन नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कलकत्ता के अपर निदेशक की पक्षि से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड पश्चिमी बंगाल) से निर्यात किए गए इस्पात तार के रस्सों के प्रति पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
- (2) कि मैसर्स जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्यात द्वारा प्राप्त होंगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय-समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दिए गए।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "इस्पात तार के रस्सों" से कर्षण, लपेटने, उत्तोलन, झूल करना या अन्य किसी भी प्रयोग के लिए फाइबर कोर सहित या रहित प्रयुक्त इस्पात तारों के बल क्षालक निर्मित रस्से अभिप्रेत हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(7)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 1489.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Sec. 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (2 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited, having their registered office at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta-700001, as the agency for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of steel wire ropes manufactured at M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited, Rishra (West Bengal), prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. That M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited shall carry out the inspection of steel wire ropes manufactured at M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited, Rishra (West Bengal), prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta, and for this purpose M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the steel wire ropes exported from their unit at M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries, Rishra (West Bengal), subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupee one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. J.K. Steel and Industries Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, "Steel Wire Ropes" means ropes manufactured by stranding steel wires, with or without fibre core used for haulage, winding, hoisting, drilling or for any other allied use.

[F. No. 5(7)/80-EI&EP]

क्रा० आ० 1490—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड, कोलशेट-रोड, थाना—400607 में विनिर्मित इस्पात तार के रस्सों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड, कोलशेट-रोड, थाना—400607 में विनिर्मित इस्पात तार के रस्सों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड, कोलशेट-रोड, थाना—400607 में विनिर्मित इस्पात तार के रस्सों के (पोल पर्यन्त नि.मुक्त) मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई को देनी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाँच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

(1) कि मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड, कोलशेट रोड, थाना-400607 में विनिर्मित इस्पात तार के रस्सों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई के अपर निदेशक की पक्ष से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड कोलशेट रोड, थाना-400607 में निर्यात किए गए इस्पात तार के रस्सों के (पोल पर्यन्त नि.मुक्त) मूल्य के 0.1% की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण मुम्बई को देनी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाँच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।

(2) कि मैसर्स मुम्बई वायर रोपस लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) द्वारा समय समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दें।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "इस्पात तार के रस्सों" से कपड़े, लपेटने, उन्नीयन, ड्रिल करने या अन्य किसी भी प्रयोग के लिए फाइबर कोर सहित या रहित प्रयुक्त इस्पात तारों के वन जोषण विनिर्मित रस्से अभिप्रेत हैं।

[मि० सं० 5(7)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० ऊ०]

S.O. 1490.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited, having their registered office at 401/405, Jolly Bhavan No. 1, 4th floor, 10 New Marine Lines, Bombay-20 as the agency for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of steel wire ropes manufactured at M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes, Limited, Kolshet Road, Thana-400607, prior to export subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited shall carry out the inspection of Steel Wire Ropes manufactured at M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited, Kolshet Road, Thana-400607 prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay and for this purpose M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay an amount at the rate of 0.1% of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the steel wire ropes exported from their unit at M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited, Kolshet Road, Thana-400607, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.
2. That M/s. Bombay Wire Ropes Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, "Steel wire ropes" means ropes manufactured by stranding steel wires, with or without fibre core used for haulage, winding, hoisting, drilling or for any other allied use.

[F. No. 5(7)/80-EI&EP]

क्रा० आ० 1491—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर, में विनिर्मित इस्पात की ट्यूबों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कोलकाता रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 43, चौगो रोड, कलकत्ता-700071 में हैं इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्—

(1) कि मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर में विनिर्मित इस्पात की ट्यूबों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कलकत्ता के अपर निदेशक की पक्ष में नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड जमशेदपुर में निर्यात की गई इस्पात की ट्यूबों के पोल पर्यन्त नि.मुक्त मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण कलकत्ता को देनी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पाँच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होंगी।

(2) कि मैसर्स दि इंडियन ट्यूब कम्पनी लिमिटेड इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगी जो निदेशक (निर्यात और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दें।

स्पष्टीकरण—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "इस्पात की ट्यूबों" से चिकने किनारे वाली और/या पेंचदार (नट्स) किनारे (किनारों) वाली, साँकेट सहित या रहित या तो काली या गाल्वनीकृत, वेल्ड की हुई या सीधे रहित, तरल पदार्थों ठोस पदार्थों का लाने ले जाने में उपयुक्त और यांत्रिक तथा संरचनात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए स्टील के फर्नीचर, साइकिल तथा बिजली की नलिकाओं के विनिर्माण जैसे इस्पात की ट्यूबों अभिप्रेत हैं किन्तु जब वे अलग से निर्यात के लिए आशयित हों तो उनके अंतर्गत साँकेट नहीं होंगे।

[मि० सं० 5(8)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 1491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited, having their registered office at 43, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-700071, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette for inspection of Steel tubes manufactured at M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited, Jamshedpur, prior to export subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited shall carry out the inspection of steel tubes manufactured at M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited, Jamshedpur prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta and for this purpose M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the steel tubes exported from their unit at M/s. The Indian

Tube's Company Limited Jamshedpur, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. The Indian Tube Company Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection & Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, "steel tubes" means steel tubes with plain ends and/or screwed (threaded) end(s) with or without socket either black for galvanized, welded or seamless, suitable for conveying fluids, solids and for mechanical and structural purposes such as manufacture of steel furniture, bicycles and electrical conduits but shall not include sockets when they are meant for export individually.

[F. No. 5(8)/80-EI&EP]

का० आ० 1492.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा-7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, पाड़ी-मद्रास-600050 में विनिर्मित कसनियों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 37 माउंट रोड, मद्रास 600006 में है इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए, अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देनी है अर्थात्:—

1. कि मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, पाड़ी-मद्रास-600050 में विनिर्मित कसनियों का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण मद्रास के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, पाड़ी मद्रास-600050 से निर्यात की गई कसनियों के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण मद्रास को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
- (2) कि मैसर्स सुन्दरम् फास्टनर्स लिमिटेड, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों द्वारा अनुबंधित होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर इसे लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "कसनियों" से या उनके मिश्र धातु से विनिर्मित सभी प्रकार की चटखनिया खुट्टी, पेच, रिबेट या वाशर अभिप्रेत है और जिनका प्रयोग दो या अधिक भागों को एक साथ कसने के लिए होता है।

[मि० सं० 5(9)/80-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

S.O. 1492.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, having their registered office at 37, Mount Road, Madras-600006, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of fasteners manufactured at M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. That M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited shall carry out the inspection of fasteners manufactured at M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, prior to export, under the technical control

of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Madras, and for this purpose M/s. Sundram fasteners Limited shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Madras, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of the fasteners exported from their units at M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification, "Fasteners" means all types of bolts, studs, screws, rivets, nuts and washers manufactured from metals or their alloys and used for securing two or more parts together.

[F. No. 5(9)/80-FI & EP]

का० आ० 1493.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड दत्तापारा रोड, बोरीविली (पूर्व) मुम्बई-400066 में विनिर्मित इस्पान की तार के स्टैंड का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय दत्तापारा रोड, बोरीविली (पूर्व) मुम्बई-400066 में है, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देनी है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) कि मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड, मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड दत्तापारा रोड, बोरीविली (पूर्व) मुम्बई-400066 में विनिर्मित इस्पान की तार के स्टैंड का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण ऐसे अधिकारी के तकनीकी नियंत्रण के अधीन करेगी जो निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, मुम्बई के अपर निदेशक की पंक्ति से नीचे का नहीं है। और इस प्रयोजन के लिए मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड, अपनी यूनिट मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड, दत्तापारा रोड बोरीविली (पूर्व) से निर्यात किए गए इस्पान की तार के स्टैंड के पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से रकम निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण मुम्बई को देगी जो एक वर्ष में कम से कम दो हजार पांच सौ रुपये और अधिक से अधिक एक लाख रुपये होगी।
- (2) इस अधिसूचना के अधीन मैसर्स स्पेशल स्टील लिमिटेड, अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों के द्वारा आबंधित होगी जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) समय-समय पर उसे लिखित रूप में दे।

स्पष्टीकरण:—इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "इस्पान की तार के स्टैंड" से गोल या किमी भी आकार के लोह या इस्पान के ऐसे तार अभिप्रेत है जो एक या अधिक तलों में विनिर्मित ढंग से धुरी के चारों ओर बल खाते हुए लिपटे हुए और विद्युत शक्ति संचरण लाइनो ए० सी० एम० आर० चालक-कोरों भू० तारों, टैंक तारों, नान तारों, संदेश वाहक तारों, स्पैन तारों, पूर्व प्रतिबिलित कंकरीट, संकेतन प्रयोजनों और ऐसे सम्बद्ध प्रयोजनों के लिए आणयित है।

[मि० सं० 5(10)/80 नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

सी० बी० कुकरेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

**S.O. 1493.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises M/s. Special Steels Limited, having their registered office at Dattapara Road, Borivili (East), Bombay-400066, as the agency, for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, for inspection of steel wire strands manufactured at M/s. Special Steels Limited, Dattapara Road, Borivili (East), Bombay-400066, prior to export, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That M/s. Special Steels Limited shall carry out the inspection of steel wire strands manufactured at M/s. Special Steels Limited, Dattapara Road, Borivili (East), Bombay-400066, prior to export, under the technical control of an officer not below the rank of Additional Director of the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, and for this purpose M/s. Special Steels Limited, shall pay to the Export Inspection Agency, Bombay, an amount at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the f.o.b. (free on board) value of

the Steel wire strands exported from their unit at M/s. Special Steels Limited, Dattapara Road, Borivili (East), Bombay-400066, subject to a minimum of rupees two thousand five hundred and maximum of rupees one lakh in a year.

2. That M/s. Special Steels Limited in the performance of its functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give to it in writing from time to time.

**Explanation.**—For the purpose of this notification, 'steel wire strands' means a number of round or shaped iron or steel wires helically laid about an axis in one or more layers in a specified manner and meant for applications such as electric power transmission lines, ACSR conductor cores, earthwires, stay wires, guy wires, messenger wires, span wires, prestressed concrete, signalling purposes and such allied uses.

[F. No. 5(10)/80-EI&EP]

C. B. KUKRETI, Jt. Director

### नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय

#### भारतीय मानक संस्थान

नई दिल्ली, 1981-04-23

**कां०आ० 1494.**—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है उक्त विनियम (3) के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन यहां अनुसूची में दिए भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन जारी किए गए हैं :-

#### अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और सं०	शीर्षक	जिस राजपत्र अधिसूचना में भारतीय मानक के तैयार होने की सूचना छपी थी उसकी संख्या और तिथि	संशोधित मानक की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IS: 16 (भाग I)—1973 चपड़े की विशिष्ट भाग I हाथ का बना चपड़ा (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 2015 दि० 1975-06-18	सं० 1, दिसम्बर 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 8, खंड 7.2 (डी) पंक्ति 1 और 2)—“अथवा उत्पादन की राशि पता करने के लिए राशि संख्या” शब्द हटा दें। 2. खंड 7.1 और 8.2 के बाद क्रमशः खंड 7.1.1 और 8.2.1 जोड़े गए हैं। 3. [पृष्ठ 8, खंड 7.2 (डी)]—7.2 डी के बाद निम्न नया मद जोड़ लें: (ई) राशि संख्या अथवा कूट संख्या उत्पादन राशि पता करने के लिए।	1977-12-31
	IS: 16 (भाग II)—1973 चपड़े की विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 3069 दि० 1975-09-13	सं० 1, दिसम्बर 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 7, खंड 7.2 (डी) पंक्ति 1 और 2)—“अथवा उत्पादन की राशि पता करने के लिए राशि संख्या” शब्द हटा दें। 2. खंड 7.1 और 8.2 के बाद क्रमशः खंड 7.1.1 और 8.2.1 जोड़े गए हैं। 3. [पृष्ठ 8, खंड 7.2 (डी)]—के बाद निम्न नया मद जोड़ दें: “(ई) उत्पादन की राशि का पता करने के लिए राशि संख्या अथवा कूट संख्या”	1977-12-31
3.	IS: 623—1963 साईकिल फ्रेमों की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षण)	एस०आ० 675 दि० 1964-02-29	सं० 2, दिसम्बर 1977	खंड 2.2 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1977-12-31

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	IS : 692—1973 बिजली की पूर्ति के लिए कागज रोधित सीसाचढ़े केबलों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 988 दि० 1976-03-06.	सं०—3, अक्टूबर 1977	इस संशोधन का आशय IS : 1027— 1968 खानों में काम आने वाले कागज रोधित केबल की विशिष्टि की अपेक्षाओं को इस मानक में सम्मिलित करना है चालक आंकड़े IS : 8130—1976 बिजली के रोधित केबल और लचकीली डोरियों के लिए चालक की विशिष्टि से मिला दिए गए हैं।	1977-10-31
5.	IS : 750—1976 हथकरघे की सूती लुंगियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं० 1, जनवरी 1978	सारणी 2 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	1978-01-31
6.	IS : 897—1966 रेल के डिब्बों आदि के लिए टंगस्टन तंतु वाले बिजली के बलबों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 1533 दि० 1967-04-29	सं०—1, दिसम्बर 1977	सारणी 4 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-12-31
7.	IS : 957—1967 दमकल के लिए नियंत्रण वेन की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1719 दि० 1968-05-18	सं०—3, दिसम्बर 1977	खंड 4.3 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-12-31
8.	IS : 1094—1976 सूती हथकरघे गद्दा कपड़े की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—1, जनवरी 1978	सारणी 2 के स्थान पर नई सारणी दी गई है।	1978-01-31
9.	IS : 1258—1977 बेयोनेट लैम्प होल्डर की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 287 दि० 1968-01-20	सं०—2, अक्टूबर 1977	खंड 5 के बाद खंड 5.0, 5.0.1, 5.0.2, और 5.0.3 जोड़े गए हैं।	1977-10-31
10.	IS : 1281—1968 साईकिल के फ्रेम और चेन पहियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 287 दि० 1969-04-19	सं०—1, दिसम्बर 1977	1. रूपरेखा 1 और खंड 5.1 के स्थान पर नए दिए गए हैं। 2. (पृष्ठ 5, पाद-टिप्पणी, + के साथ) — दिए गए पाठ के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित करें : “+ लोहे और इस्पात पर बिजली द्वारा निकेल और क्रोमियम चढ़े लेंपों की विशिष्टि”	1977-12-31
11.	IS : 1293—1967 तीन पिन वाले प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 520 दि० 1968-02-10	सं०—3, अक्टूबर 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 0.4, पंक्ति 2) — “परि- शिष्टि डी के स्थान पर परिशिष्ट सी कर लें।” 2. सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है। 3. (पृष्ठ 13, खंड 10.1.3, मद सी) इस परीक्षण को काट दें और इस परीक्षण के बाद के परीक्षणों को ठीक संख्या दे दें। 4. खंड 10.12.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 5. (पृष्ठ 6, खंड 5.4) — इस खंड के नीचे निम्नलिखित टिप्पणी जोड़ दें। “टिप्पणी सॉकेट आउटलेट के लिए माप सी और डी 10.3, बी-2 और बी-3 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप हों। 6. (पृष्ठ 7, सारणी 1) — इस सारणी के अन्त में निम्न लिखित टिप्पणी जोड़ दें : “टिप्पणी द्वारा कहीं पिन और भूयोजी पिन के खांच की चौड़ाई खांच की तली से नापी जाए”।	1977-10-31

\*भामा संस्था (प्रमाणन मुहर) योजना के कार्यों के लिए संशोधन 1 मार्च, 1978 से लागू हो गया।

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	IS : 1350 (भाग 4 अनुभाग 2)—1975 — कोयले और कोक की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 4 अंतिम विश्लेषण अनुभाग 2 नॉईट्रोजन निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—1, जनवरी 1978	(पृष्ठ 10, खंड 6.1, पंक्ति 2)—“0.001 प्रतिशत” के स्थान पर 0.01 प्रतिशत करें	1978-01-31
13.	IS : 1536—1976 जल, मल और गैस — के लिये ढलवां लोहे की दाब पाइपों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—1, अक्तूबर 1977	खंड ए-1.1.1 के अन्तर्गत दिये गये सूत्र के स्थान पर नया सूत्र दिया गया है।	1977-10-31
14.	IS : 1777—1961 धातु परावर्तक के साथ औद्योगिक प्रकाश फिटिंगों की विशिष्टि	एस०ओ० 1893] दि० 1961-08-12	सं०—3, दिसम्बर 1977	खंड 7.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1977-12-31
15.	IS : 1895—1970 खुदरांग या रंगीन सूती फीता नेवाड़ की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 5032, दि० 1971-11-06	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 1, सारणी 1, पहला स्तम्भ) वैरायटी सं० 7 के बाद खाली जगह पर 8 लगा दें।	1977-12-31
16.	IS : 1970 (भाग-1)—1974 हस्त चालित सम्पीड़ित पृष्ठवाही फुहारे की विशिष्टि भाग—1 दाब न रोक रखने वाले।	एस०ओ० 1092 <sup>m</sup> दि० 1977-04-09	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 3.1, 5.29 और ए-3.3 (नई संख्या ए-3.2) का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. [पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1, स्तम्भ 3, क्रम संख्या (15) के आगे]—“वही” के स्थान पर नरम इस्पात पीतल कर लें। 3. खंड 5.4 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 4. [पृष्ठ 9, सारणी 1, स्तम्भ 3, क्रम सं० (14) के आगे]—“ढलवां एलुमिनियम मिश्र धातु” जोड़ दें।	1977-12-31
17.	IS : 1971—1975 हस्त चालित लगातार एक नली वाले रकाबदार पम्प की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—2, नवम्बर 1977	खंड 3.1 और 5.15 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-11-30
18.	IS : 2243—1971 ड्रिल चक्रों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 1853 दि० 1974-07-27	सं०—1, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड— 4.3.1, 4.1 और 4.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. खंड -बी 4 के बाद परिशिष्ट सी जोड़ा गया है।	1977-12-31
19.	IS : 2613—1975 छातों के लिये सूती ड्रिल (अ—जलसह) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—3, अक्तूबर 1978	खंड 6.1 और 6.2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1978 01-31
20.	IS : 2785—1964 सब्त पनीर, तैयार पनीर और तैयार फैले हुए पनीर की विशिष्टि।	एस०ओ० 4120 दि० 1964-12-05	सं०—3, <sup>1</sup> अक्तूबर 1977	(पृष्ठ 7, सारणी 1, कालम 2, क्रम सं० 3)—के आगे (देखें संशोधन सं० 1) संशोधन नं० 1 बी के आगे का विषय काट दें।	1977-10-31
21.	IS : 2959—1975 1000 बो ए सी या 1200 बो डी सी से अधिक बोरेडता के लिये कंटेनरों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 2547 दि० 1977-08-13	सं०—1, नवम्बर 1977	1. खंड 3.6.4.1 की समीकरण के स्थान पर नई समीकरण दी गई है। 2. (पृष्ठ 18, खंड 8.1.1.1 (ए) पहली पंक्ति)—तांबे के स्थान पर एलुमिनियम कर लें। 3. (पृष्ठ 19, सारणी 7, स्तम्भ 1, दूसरी और पांचवी पंक्ति)—शब्द “धारा” काट दें।	1977-11-30
22.	IS : 3062—1974 रॉकर फुहारे की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 1092 दि० 1977-04-09	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 3.1, 5.7 और 5.9.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-12-31
23.	IS : 3196—1974 अल्प दाब द्रवित गैसों के लिये 5 लिटर से अधिक जल क्षमता वाले बैल्टडकृत अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के गैस सिलिंडरों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०ओ० 1947 दि० 1976-06-12	सं०—4, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 11.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है 2. (पृष्ठ 15, खंड 12.1 (डी))—दिये गये पाठ के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित करे : “डी खाली सिलिंडर का भार कि ग्रा मे और जल क्षमता को लिटर मे, और” 3. खंड 14.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-12-31



1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	IS : 3306—1974 सार्वजनिक भालियों में गिराये गये औद्योगिक निम्नत्राओं की मध्य सीमाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	सं०—1, नवम्बर 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 3, पाद टिप्पणी “+” चिन्ह के साथ, पंक्ति 5 और 6)—दिये गये पाठ के स्थान पर निम्न लिखित कर लें : “भाग 4—1974 भाग 5—1976” 2. सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-11-30
25.	IS : 3315—1974 वाष्पशील वायु कूलरों (डेजेंट कूलर) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०प्रो० 1947 वि० 1976-06-12	सं० 1, जनवरी 1976	[पृष्ठ 6, खंड 5.2 (बी०)]—दिये गये विषय को निम्नलिखित से प्रतिस्थापित करें : “शीतल करने की क्षमता घोषित मान के 95 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये।”	1978-01-31
26.	IS : 3829—1966 दाब वाले क्षैतिज बेलनाकार और क्षैतिज आयताकार स्टेरीलाइजरो (अस्पतालों के लिये) की विशिष्टि	एस०प्रो० 2177 वि० 1967-07-01	सं०—4, जनवरी 1976	(संशोधन सं० 3 का पृष्ठ 3 खंड ए-2 के नीचे प्रतौपचारिक सारणी तीसरा स्तम्भ क्रम सं० 4)—के प्रागे दिये गये पाठ के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : गन मैटल या स्टेनलेस इस्पात या हल्का इस्पात (जबकि नम्बर और जाकेट हल्के इस्पात के बने हों)	1978-01-31
27.	IS : 3830—1970 पायरोजन-भुक्त आसबित जल के लिये भभकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०प्रो० 1555 वि० 1972-06-24	सं०—2* नवम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 4, खंड 2.1 के नीचे की प्रतौपचारिक सारणी, तीसरा स्तम्भ क्रम संख्या 1 से 4)—शब्द “अथवा डलवा लोहे” को काट दें।	1977-11-30
28.	IS : 3831—1973 उथले स्टेरीलाइजर (डेसिंग ड्रम) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस०प्रो० 3256 वि० 1975-11-24	सं०—2, जनवरी 1978	1. खंड 3 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. प्राकृति 1 के नीचे की प्रतौपचारिक सारणी का संशोधन किया गया है।	1978-01-31
29.	IS : 3906—(भाग-1)—1974 हस्तभालित लगातार चलने वाला पृष्ठवाही कुहरा भाग—1 पिस्टन वाला (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस०प्रो० 1597 वि० 1976-05-08	सं०—3, दिसम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 8, खंड 3.1, पंक्ति 2)—शब्द “जहाँ तक संभव हो” काट दें।	1977-12-31
30.	IS : 4259—1967 धरेलू विद्युत् आद्य भित्तियों (द्रावक मिलाने वाली और पीसने वाली) की विशिष्टि	एस०प्रो० 4562 वि० 1967-12-23	सं०—4, जुलाई 1977	1. खंड 6.1, 6.2 और 11.3.1 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिये गये हैं। 2. खंड 6.3, 11.3, 11.2 और 11.3 का संशोधन किया गया है। 3. (पृष्ठ 7, खंड 6.9)—हटा दें। 4. (पृष्ठ 12, खंड 11.3.5) इस खंड के अन्त में निम्नलिखित नया वाक्य जोड़ दें : “बमकन को पत्तीले पर और पत्तीले को मंची पर रखकर परीक्षण किया जाये।”	1977-07-31
31.	IS : 4266—1967 अस्पतालों में प्रयुक्त बिस्तरे से लगे लॉकर की विशिष्टि	एस०प्रो० 287 वि० 1968-01-20	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 3.3 और 4.3.1 (संशोधन संख्या 1 भी देखें)—के स्थान पर नये खंड दिये गये हैं। 2. (पृष्ठ 4, खंड 4.1)—अन्त में निम्नलिखित वाक्य जोड़ें : “मुद्रु इस्पात के बने ऊपरी भाग के ऊपर कम से कम 0.5 मि०मी० मोटी स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चावर चढ़ा दी जाये” 3. प्राकृति 1 (संशोधन सं० 1 भी देखें)—के स्थान पर नयी प्राकृति दी गई है।	1977-12-31

\*भाषा संस्था (प्रमाणन मुहर) योजना के कार्यों के लिये यह संशोधन 1978-03-01 से लागू होगा।

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	IS : 4454 (भाग-2)—1975 ठंडे बने स्प्रिंगों के लिये इस्पात के तारों की विशिष्टि भाग 2 तेल कठोरीकृत व पानी चढ़े कमानी के इस्पात तार और बाल्व कमानी का तार	एस० भो० 1892 दि० 1977-06-11	सं०—1, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 7.1 और 9 2 के स्थान पर नये खंड दिये गये हैं। 2. खंड बी-3.2.1 (बी) में दिये गये पाठ के स्थान पर नया पाठ दिया गया है। 3 (पृष्ठ 5, खंड 7.2)—7 2 के बाद निम्नलिखित पाठ टिप्पणी जोड़ें : “इस्पात की रासायनिक विश्लेषण पद्धतियाँ” (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	1977-12-31
33.	IS : 4685 (भाग-2)—1971 बालिश से जुड़े कांच रेडो बड़े तांबे के बालकों की विशिष्टि भाग 2 आयताकार बालक	एस० भो० 1853 दि० 1974-07-27	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 2.3, ए-2.1, और ए-2.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 2. (पृष्ठ 9, खंड ए-2.3, पहला वाक्य)— हटा दें।	1977-12-31
34.	IS : 5022—1973 उपकरण स्टेरीलाइजर (मेज माइल) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस० भो० 3256 दि० 1973-11-24	सं०—2, नवम्बर 1977	खंड 5.1 और 5.1.1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-11-30
35.	IS : 5102—1969 दृष्टिस्ट फ़िलो, समाप्तर शोक, लम्बी सीरीज की विशिष्टि]	एस० भो० 2110 दि० 1971-05-29	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	[पृष्ठ 3, खंड 5.6 (संशोधन संख्या 1 को भी देखें)]—5.6 के बाद निम्नलिखित नया खंड जोड़ लें : “5.7 समाप्तर शोक के व्यास पर छूट एच 9 हो।”	1977-12-31
36.	IS : 5485—1969 अपशिष्ट सूती धागे की विशिष्टि	एस० भो० 3661 दि० 1970-11-07	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	1 पृष्ठ 5 खंड 6.1, पंक्ति 6—“वेबिए टाइप 2”—2818-1964* की टाइप 2 के स्थान पर [(2818) भाग 2) 1971*] कर लें। 2. पृष्ठ 5* के साथ पाठ टिप्पणी— वर्तमान पाठ टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : “* भारतीय पटसन की विशिष्टि : भाग—2 305 और 229 ग्रा/मी <sup>2</sup> 18 प्रतिशत कास्ट्रैट रिंगेन पर (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1977-12-31
37.	IS : 5506—1969 रसायनिक ग्रनि हंजल सोडा ग्रम्ल टाइप की विशिष्टि	एस० भो० 2110 दि० 1971-05-29	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 11, सारणी 2, दूसरे कालम का शीर्षक पंक्ति 3)—“6मी के स्थान पर 10 मी कर ले।	1977-12-31
38.	IS : 5508 (भाग 17 और 18)— 1976 मत्सय गिम्बर के लिए निर्देशिका	एस० भो०—	सं०—1, जनवरी 1978	(पृष्ठ 4, अनौपचारिक सारणी दूसरी सहायकी की विशिष्टियों के नीचे स्तम्भ, अन्तिम 2 मध्य)—“हवा में भार एन” के स्थान पर “हवा में भार” के ग्रा कर ले।	1978-01-31
39.	IS : 5565—1970 गैस नमीकारकी (बुलबुले नुमा) की विशिष्टि	—	सं०—1, दिसम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 6, खंड 6.1, पंक्ति 1 और 2)— “न्यूनतम समता 300 मिली” के स्थान पर “क्षमता लगभग 300 मिली कर ले।	1977-12-31
40.	IS : 5977—1971 स्वचल बाह्यों के जेनेरेटर्स (ड्राइवर्स) की विशिष्टि	एस० भो० 120 दिनांक 1973-01-13	सं०—2, सितम्बर 1977	1. खंड 2.2 के स्थान पर नया खंड रखा गया है। 2. खंड 5.4.4 के बाद एक टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1977-09-30
41.	IS : 6291—1971 छटके धार चाकू की विशिष्टि	एस० भो० 1853 दि० 1974-07-27	सं०—2, दिसम्बर 1977	अभिकृति 1 और 2 के स्थान पर नई आकृति वी शर्ष है।	1977 12 31

1	2	3	4	5	6
42. IS : 7008 (भाग 4)—1973 भाई एस ओ मीटरी समलबाध नृडियां भाग 4 छूट देने की प्रणाली	एस० ओ० 776 दि० 1976-02-21	सं०—2 जनवरी 1978	1. (पृष्ठ 2, खंड 3.2 के नीचे अनौपचारिक मारणी, दूसरा स्तम्भ, चौथा, मंदा) — 7, 8, 9 के स्थान पर 6, 7, 8 कर लें। 2. खंड 3.2.2 और 8.1 के स्थान पर नए खंड दिए गए हैं।	1978-01-31	
43. IS : 7014—1973 लम्बा इ की बिं डि:	एस० ओ० 2939 दि० 1975-09-06	सं०—1 जून, 1977	खंड 8.2 का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-06-30	
44. IS : 7312—1974 बेल्डकृत अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के धुवी एसीडी गैस मिलिन्डरों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 987 दि० 1976-03-06	सं०—1 नवम्बर 1977	1 (खंड 11.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 11.1.2, 11.1.3.1 और 11.1.3.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 3. (पृष्ठ 21, खंड 14.1 (एफ) दिए गए विषय के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : “एफ) जल क्षमता कि० मीटरों में”	1977-11-30	
45. IS : 7378—1974 अस्पतालों के लिए फाउलर बिस्तरों की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 2858 दि० 1976-08-07	सं०—1 जनवरी 1978	1. (पृष्ठ 1, खंड 3. 1.3)—इस खंड के अन्त में निम्नलिखित वाक्य जोड़ दें : “कलैट या पत्नी की चौड़ाई 25 मिमी होगी।” 2. (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 4.4.2)—इस खंड के अन्त में निम्नलिखित वाक्य जोड़ दें : “जावर की न्यूनतम मोटाई 1.22 मिमी हो”।	1978-01-31	
46. IS : 7379-1974 सीधी और कोणदार पैटेन्ट डकटस पाँटस समूहों के फोर्सेप्स की विशिष्टि	एस० ओ० 1232 दि० 1976-04-03	सं०—1 नवम्बर 1977	खंड 7.4 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1977-11-30	
47. IS : 7417 (भाग 1)—1974 कीट नियंत्रक उपकरणों के लिए द्रव्यीय फुहार टोटियों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 शंकु और पंखे वाली	एस० ओ० 2838 दि० 1976-08-07	सं०—2 दिसम्बर 1977	(पृष्ठ 5, खंड 4.1, पंक्ति 2)—“जहाँ तक सम्भव” शब्द काट दें।	1977-12-31	
48. IS : 7680—1975 अमोनिया (अमल) गैस के लिए बेल्डकृत अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के गैस मिलिन्डरों की विशिष्टि	—	सं०—2 दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 11.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 11.1.2, 11.1.2.1 और 11.1.2.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 3. [पृष्ठ 15, खंड 12.1 (डी)]— दिए गए विषय के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : “(डी) सिलिंडर का भार कि० ग्रा० में और जल क्षमता लिटर और”	1977-12-31	
49. IS : 7681—1975 क्लोरीन गैस के लिए बेल्डकृत अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के गैस मिलिन्डरों की विशिष्टि	—	सं०—2 दिसम्बर 1977	1. खंड 1.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. खंड 11.1.2, 11.1.2.1 और 11.1.2.2 का संशोधन किया गया है। 3. [पृष्ठ 15, खंड 12.1 (डी)]5 दिए गए विषय के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कर लें : “(डी) सिलिंडर का भार कि० ग्रा० में और जल क्षमता लिटर में, और”	1977-12-31	
50. IS : 7796—1975 गायबुस पाइप की नृडियों के लिए हाथ टैप	—	सं०—1 जनवरी 1978	खंड 2 के नीचे की अनौपचारिक मारणी में संशोधन किया गया है।	1978-01-31	
51. IS : 7852—1977 द्विस्ट्रिड सिलीज अनिरिक्त लम्बी की विशिष्टि	—	सं०—1 जनवरी 1978	खंड 6.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है।	1978-01-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
52. IS : 7823—1975	—	सं०-1	जनवरी 1978	1. खंड 6.1 के स्थान पर नया खंड दिया गया है। 2. (पृष्ठ 2, खंड 4.6)—खंड 4.6 के बाद निम्नलिखित खंड जोड़ दें : “4.7 समानर शीक व्हास पर छूट मात्रा एच 9 होगी”।	1978-01-31
53. IS : 8053—1976	—	सं०-2	दिसम्बर 1977	1. [पृष्ठ 6, खंड 9.2 (बी)]—काट दें और इसके बाद बाध का (सी) से (बी) संख्या दें। 2. (पृष्ठ 6, तारांकित चिह्न के साथ पाठ टिप्पणी)—काट दें। 3. (पृष्ठ 7, खंड 10.1 के नीचे अनौपचारिक सारणी स्वयं तीसरा)—हटा दें।	1977-12-31
54. IS : 8214 (भाग 1)—1976	—	सं०-1	दिसम्बर 1977	1. (पृष्ठ 3, खंड 0.2 पंक्ति 4)—“केम” के स्थान पर “ईज” कर लें। 2. पृष्ठ 5 एवं 7 पर अनौपचारिक सारणी का संशोधन किया गया है।	1977-12-31

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110002 और इसके शाखा कार्यालय अहमदाबाद, बंगलूर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़, हैदराबाद, कानपुर, मद्रास और पटना, त्रिभुवन में प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं।

[सं० सी एस डी 13 : 5]

**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES**  
**INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION**  
New Delhi, the 1981-04-23

**S.O. 1494.**—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 16 (Pt I)—1973 Specification for shellac Part I Hand made shellac (Second revision)	S.O. 2015 dated 1975-06-28	No. 1. December, 1977	(i) [Page 8, clause 7.2 (d), line 1 and 2] — Delete the words ‘or lot number to trace the lot of manufacture’. (ii) Clauses 7.1.1 and 8.2.1 have been added after clauses 7.1 and 8.2 respectively. (iii) [Page 8, clause 7.2 (d)] —Add the following new item after 7.2 (d) : (e) Lot number or code number to trace the lot of manufacture.	1977-12-31
2.	IS : 16 (Pt II)—1973 Specification for Shellac Part II Machine made shellac (Second revision).	S.O. 3069 dated 1975-09-13	No. 1. December, 1977	(i) [Page 7, clause 7.2 (c), line 1 & 2]— Delete the words ‘or lot number to trace the lot of manufacture’. (ii) Clauses 7.1.1 and 8.2.1 have been added after clauses 7.1 and 8.2 respectively. (iii) [Page 7, clause 7.2 (d)]—Add the following new item after 7.2(d) : (e) Lot number or code number to trace the lot of manufacture.	1977-12-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. IS : 623—1963 Specification for bicycles frames (revised).	for S.O. 675 dated 1964-02-29	No. 2 December, 1977	Clause 2.2 has been substituted by a new ones.	1977-12-31	
4. IS : 692—1973 Specification for paper insulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (second revision).	for S.O. 988 dated 1976-03-06	*No. 3 October, 1977	The object of the amendment is to amalgamate the requirements of IS : 1027—1968 'Specification for paper-insulated cables for use in mines' with this standard. The conductor data has been lined up with IS : 8130—1976 'Specification for conductors for insulated electric cables and flexible cords'.	1977-10-31	
5. IS : 750—1976 Specification for handloom cotton lungies (first revision)	—	No. 1 January, 1978	Table 2 has been substituted by a new one.	1978-01-31	
6. IS : 897—1966 Specification for tungsten filament electric lamps for railway rolling stock (first revision)	for S.O. 1533 dated 1967-04-29	No. 1 December, 1977	Table 4 has been amended.	1977-12-31	
7. IS : 957—1967 Specification for control van for fire brigade use.	for S.O. 1719 dated 1968-05-18	No. 3 December, 1977	Clause 4.3 has been amended.	1977-12-31	
8. IS : 1094—1976 Specification for handloom cotton gada cloth (first revision).	—	No. 1 January, 1978	Table 2 has been substituted by a new one.	1978-01-31	
9. IS : 1258—1967 Specification for bayonet lamp holders (first revision).	for S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 2 October, 1977	Clauses 5.0, 5.0.1, 5.0.2 and 5.0.3 have been added after clause 5.	1977-10-31	
10. IS : 1281—1968 Specification for bicycle cranks and chain wheels (first revision).	for O.S. 1455 dated 1969-04-19	No. 1 December, 1977	(i) Fig 1 and clause 5.1 have been substituted by new ones. (ii) (Page 5, foot note with mark)—Substituted the following for the existing matter : † Specification for electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium on iron and steel (first revision).	1977-12-31	
11. IS : 1293—1967 Specification for Three pin plugs and socket-outlets (first revision).	for S.O. 520 dated 1968-02-10	No. 3 October, 1977	(i) (Page 3, clause 0.4, line 2)—Substitute Appendix 'C for "Appendix D" (ii) Table 1 has been amended (iii) [Page 13, clause 10.1.3, item (c)] —Delete this test and renumber the subsequent tests accordingly (iv) Clause 10.12.2 has been amended (v) (Page 6, clause 5.4.1)—Add the following Note under this clause : 'Note—In case of socket-outlets, diamensions C and D shall comply with the requirements given in 10.3 B—2 and B—3 (vi) (Page 7, Table 1)—Add the following Note at the end of this table : Note—The measurement of width of slot of current carrying pin and earthing pin shall be carried out at the bottom of the slot.'	1977-10-31	
12. IS : 1350—(Pt. IV/Sec. 2)—1975 Methods of test for coal and coke Part IV Ultimate analysis Section 2 Determination of nitrogen. (first revision)		No. 1 January, 1978	(Page 10, clause 6.1, line 2)—Substitute '0.1 percent' for '0.001 percent'.	1978-01-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
13. IS : 1536—1976 Specification for Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas & sewage (first revision).	—	No. 1 October, 1977	Formula under clause A-1.1.1. has been substituted by a new one.	1977-10-31	
14. IS : 1777—1961 Specification for Industrial lighting fittings with metal reflectors	S.O. 1893 dated 1961-08-12	No. 3 December, 1977	Clause 7.1 has been substituted by a new one	1977-12-31	
15. IS : 1895—1970 Specification for cotton tape newar, grey or dyed (first revision).	S.O. 3032 dated 1971-11-06	No. 2 December, 1977	(Page 1, Table 1 first column 'Variety No.')—Add '8' after '7' in the blank space.	1977-12-31	
16. 1970 (Pt. I)—1974 Specification for hand-operated compression kanapeck sprayer Part I no-pressure retaining type.	S.O. 1092 dated 1977-04-09	No. 2 December, 1977	(i) Clauses 3.1, 5.29 and A-3.3 (re-numbered as clause A-3.2) have been amended. (ii) (Page 9, table 1, Col. 3, against Sl. No. (xv))—Substitute 'Mild Steel, brass' for 'do'. (iii) Clause 5.4 has been substituted by a new one. (iv) [page 9, Table 1, col 3, against Sl. No. xvii)]—Add 'Cast aluminium alloy'.	1977-12-31	
17. IS : 1971—1975 Specification for hand operated continuous single barrel stirrup-pump (third revision)	—	No. 2 November, 1977	Clauses 3.1 and 5.15 have been amended.	1977-11-30	
18. IS : 2243—1971 Specification for Drill chucks (first revision)	S.O. 1853 dated 1974-07-27	No. 1 December, 1977	(i) Clauses 4.3.1, 4.1 and 4.2 have been amended. (ii) Appendix 'C' has been added after Clause B—4	1977-12-31	
19. IS : 2613—1975 Specification for cotton drill (non-waterproofed) for umbrellas (first revision).	—	No. 1 January, 1978	Clauses 6.1 and 6.2 have been amended.	1978-01-31	
20. IS : 2785—1964 Specification for hard cheese, processed cheese and processed cheese spread.	S.O. 4120 dated 1964-12-05	No. 3 October, 1977	[Page 7, table 1, Col. 2, against Sl. No. (iii) (see amendment No. 1)—Delete the matter against (b) in Amendment No. 1.	1977-10-31	
21. IS : 2959—1975 Specification for contactors for voltages not exceeding 1000 V AC or 1200V DC (first revision).	S.O. 2547 dated 1977-08-13	No. 1 November, 1977	(i) Existing equation of clause 3.6.4.1. has been substituted by a new one. (ii) [Page 18, clause 8.1.1.1 (a), first line]—Substituted 'aluminium' for 'copper'. (iii) [Page 19, Table 7 Col. 1, second and fifth line]—Delete the word 'current'.	1977-11-30	
22. IS : 3062—1974 Specification for rocker sprayer (second revision).	S.O. 1092 dated 1977-04-09	No. 2 December, 1977	(i) Clauses 3.1, 5.7 and 5.9.1 have been amended; (ii) Table 1 has been amended.	1977-12-31	
23. IS : 3196—1974 Specification for welded low carbon steel gas cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases (second revision)	S.O. 1947 dated 1976-06-12	No. 4 December, 1977	(i) Clause 11.1 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) [Page 15, clause 12.1(d)]—Substitute the following for the existing matter : '(d) The tare in kg and the water capacity in litres; and' (iii) Clause 14.1 has been amended.	1977-12-31	
24. IS : 3306—1974 Specification for tolerance limits for industrial effluents discharged into public sewers (first revision)	—	No. 1 November, 1977	(i) (Page 5, foot-note with 'f' mark; lines 5 and 6)—Substitute the following for the existing matter (Part IV—1974 Part V—1976) (ii) Table 1 has been amended.	1977-11-30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25. IS : 3315—1974 Specification for evaporative air coolers (desert Coolers) (first revision)	S.O. 1947 dated 1976-06-12	No. 1 January, 1978	[Page 6, clause 5.2(b)]—Substituted the following for the existing matter : '(b) The cooling efficiency shall be not less than 95 per cent of the declared value, and'	1978-01-31	
26. IS : 3829—1966 Specification for horizontal cylindrical and horizontal rectangular steam sterilizers, pressure type  (for hospital use)	S.O. 2177 dated 1967-07-01	*No. 4 January, 1978	[Page 3 of Amendment No. 3, informal table under clause A-2, third column, against S. No. (iv)]—Substitute the following for the existing matter : Gun metal Or Stainless steel or mild steel (applicable when chamber and jacket are made of mild steel).	1978-01-31	
28. IS : 3830—1970 Specification for stills for pyrogen free distilled water (first revision).	S.O. 1555 dated 1972-06-24	*No. 2 November, 1977	(Page 4, informal table under clause 2.1, third column, against Sl. No. 1 to 4) —Delete the words 'or Cast Iron'.	1977-11-30	
23. IS : 3851—1973 Specification for sterilizer, shallow (dressing drums) (first revision)	S.O. 3256 dated 1973-11-24	No. 2 January, 1978	(i) Clause 3 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Informal table under Fig 1 has been amended.	1978-01-31	
29. IS : 3906 (Pt I)—1974 Specification for hand operated continuous knapsack sprayer Part I piston type (second revision)	S.O. 1597 dated 1976-05-08	No. 3 December, 1977	(Page 8, clause 3.1, line) 2—Delete the words, 'as far as possible'.	1977-12-31	
30. IS : 4259—1967 Specification for domestic electric food mixers (liquidizers, blenders and grinders)	S.O. 4562 dated 1967-12-23	No. 4 July, 1977	(i) Clauses 6.1, 6.2 and 11.3.1 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Clauses 6.3, 11.3, 11.2 and 11.3, 11.3 have been amended (iii) (Page 7, clause 6.9)—Delete (iv) (Page 12, clause 11.3.5)—Add the following new sentence at the end of the existing clause : 'The test shall be carried out with lid placed on the bowl and the bowl placed on the pedestal.'	1977-07-31	
31. IS : 4266—1967 Specification for lockers, bedside for hospital use.	S.O. 287 dated 1968-01-20	No. 2 December, 1977	(i) Clause 3.3 and 4.3.1 (see also amendment No. 1) have been substituted by new ones, (ii) (Page 4, clause 4.1)—Add the following sentence at the end : 'The mild steel top may be superimposed by stainless steel sheet having a minimum thickness of 0.5 mm.' (iii) Fig 1 (see also amendment No. 1) has been substituted by a new one .	1977-12-31	
32. IS : 4454(Pt. II)—1975 Specification for steel wires for cold formed springs Part II Oil hardened and tempered spring steel wire and value spring wire—unalloyed (first revision)	S.O. 1892 dated 1977-06-11	No. 1 December, 1977	(i) Clause 7.1 and 9.2 have been substituted by a new one; (ii) Existing matter of clause B-3.2.1(b) have been substituted by a new one; (iii) (Page 5, clause 7.2)—Add the following foot note after 7.2 ; '*Methods of Chemical analysis of steels (second revision).'	1977-12-31	
33. IS : 4685(Pt. II)—1971 Specification for varnish bonded glass-fibre covered copper conductors Part II Rectangular conductors	S.O. 1853 dated 1974-07-27	No. 2 December, 1977	(i) Clauses 2.3, A-2.1 and A-2.2 have been amended (ii) (Page 9, clause A-2.3, first sentence)—Delete.	1977-12-31	

\*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme this amendment shall come into force with effect from 1978-03-01.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34. IS : 5022—1973	Specification for sterilizer, instruments (Table model) (first revision)	S.O. 3256 dated 1973-11-24	No. 2 November, 1977	Clauses 5.1 and 5.1.1 have been amended	1977-11-30
35. IS : 5102—1969	Specification for twist drills, parallel shank, long series	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 2 December, 1977	Page 3, clause 5.6 (see also amendment No. 1)]—Add the following new clause after 5.6 : '5.7 The tolerance on parallel shank diameter shall be h9.'	1977-12-31
36. IS : 5485—1969	Specification for waste cotton yarn waste	S.O. 3561 dated 1970-11-07	No. 2 December, 1977	(i) (Page 5, clause 6.1, line 6)—Substitute 'IS : 2818(Pt II)—1971*' for '(see Type II of IS : 2818—1964*)'. (ii) (Page 5, footnote with '**' mark)—Substitute the following for the existing footnote : *Specification for Indian hessian : Part II 305 and 229 g/m <sup>2</sup> at 16 per cent contract regain (first revision)	1977-12-31
37. IS : 5506—1969	Specification for chemical fire engine, soda acid type	S.O. 2110 dated 1971-05-29	No. 2 December 1977	(Page 11 Table 2, heading of second column, line 3)—Substitute '10m' for '6m.'	1977-12-31
38. IS : 5508 (Pts. XVII and XVIII)—1976	Guide for fishing gear	No.	No. 1 January, 1978	(Page 4, informal table, first column under 'PARTICULARS OF OTHER ACCESSORIES', 'last entry)—Substitute Weight in air, kg' for 'Weight in air, N.'	1978-01-31
39. IS : 5564—1970	Specification for humidifiers (bubble type)	—	No. 1 December, 1977	(Page 6, clause 6.1 lines 1 and 2 Substitute 'capacity of approximately 300 ml.' for 'minimum capacity of 300 ml'.	1977-12-31
40. IS : 5977—1971	Specification for regulators for automobile DC generators (dynamometers)	S.O. 120 dated 1973-01-13	No. 2 September, 1977	(i) Clause 2.2 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) A note has been added after clause 5.5.4.	1977-09-30
41. IS : 6291—1971	Specification for knife, clasp	S.O. 1853 dated 1974-07-27	No. 2 December, 1977	Fig. 1 and 2 have been substituted by new ones	1977-12-31
42. IS : 7008 (Pt IV)—1973	ISO metric trapezoidal screw threads part IV Tolerancing systems	S.O. 776 dated 1976-02-21	No. 2 January, 1978	(i) (Page 2, informal table under clause 3.2, second column, fourth entry)—Substitute '6, 7, 8 and 9 for 7, 8, 9'. (ii) Clause 3.2.2 and 8.1 have been substituted by new ones.	1978-01-31
43. IS : 7014—1973	Specification for length bars.	S.O. 2939 dated 1975-09-06	No. 1 June 1977	Clause 8.2 has been amended	1977-06-30
44. IS : 7312—1974	Specification for welded low carbon steel dissolved acetylene gas cylinders.	S.O. 987 dated 1976-03-06	No. 1 November 1977	(i) Clause 11.1 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Clauses 11.1.2, 11.1.3.1 and 11.1.3.2 have been amended. (iii) [Page 21, clause 14.1 (f)] Substitute the following for the existing matter. (f) 'Water capacity in litres'.	1977-11-30
45. IS : 7378—1974	Specification for bed, fowlers' hospital.	S.O. 2858 dated 1976-08-07	No. 1 January 1978	(i) (Page 1, clause 3.1.3)—Add the following sentence at the end of the clause: 'The width of the flat or strip shall be 25 mm'. (ii) (Page 3, clause 4.4.2)—Add the following sentence at the end of the clause: 'The minimum thickness of sheet shall be 1.22 mm.'	1978-01-31
46. IS : 7379—1974	Specification for forceps, patent ductus, Potts' pattern, straight and angular.	S.O. 1232 dated 1976-04-03	No. 1 November 1977	Clause 7.4 has been substituted by a new one.	1977-11-30



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
47. IS : 7417 (Pt I)—1974 Specification for hydraulic spray nozzles for pest control equipment. Part I Cone and fan type	S.O. 2858 dated 1976-08-07	No. 2 December 1977	(Page 5, clause 4.1 line 2)—Delete the words 'as for as possible,'.	1977-12-31	
48. IS : 7680—1975 Specification for welded low carbon steel gas cylinders for ammonia (anhydrous) gas	—	No. 2 December 1977	(i) Clause 11.1 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Clauses 1.1.1.2, 1.1.2.1 and 11.1.2.2 have been amended. (iii) [Page 15, clause 12.1(d)] Substitute the following for the existing matter: '(d) The tare in kg and the water capacity in litres; and'	1977-12-31	
49. IS : 7681—1975 Specification for welded low carbon steel gas cylinders for chlorine gas.	—	No. 2 December 1977	(i) Clause 11.1 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Clauses 11.1.1.2, 11.1.2.1 and 11.1.2.2 have been amended. (iii) [Page 15, clause 12.1 (d)]—Substitute the following for the existing matter: '(d) The tare in kg and the water capacity in litres; and'.	1977-12-31	
50. IS : 7796—1975 Specification for hand taps for pipe threads, taper.	—	No. 1 January 1978	Informal table under clause 2 has been amended.	1978-01-31	
51. IS : 7822—1975 Specification for twist drills, morse taper shank, extra long series.	—	No. 1 January 1978	Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one	1978-01-31	
52. IS : 7823—1975 Specification for twist drills, parallel shank, extra long series.	—	No. 1 January 1978	(i) Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 2, clause 4.6)—Add the following new clause after 4.6 : '4.7 The tolerance on parallel shank diameter shall be h9.'	1978-01-31	
53. IS : 8053—1976 Specification for steel ingots and billets for the production of steel wire for the manufacture of wood screws.	—	No. 2 December 1977	(i) [Page 6, clause 9.2 (b)] Delete, and re-number the subsequent item '(c)' as '(b)'. (ii) (Page 6, foot note with '*' mark)—Delete. (iii) (Page 7, informal table under clause 10.1, third column)—Delete.	1977-12-31	
54. IS : 8214 (Pt I)—1976 Glossary of ships' hydrodynamic terms Part I Basic quantities	—	No. 1 December 1977	(i) (Page 3, clause 0.2, line 4)—Substitute 'ease' for 'case'. (ii) Informal table at pages 5 and 7 have been amended.	1977-12-31	

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and also from its branch offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Madras, Patna and Trivandrum.

[No. CMD/13 : 5

क्र० आ० 1495:—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक बिन्हों के डिजाइन उसके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

भा मा संस्था (प्रमाणन बिन्ह) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक बिन्ह उनके आगे दी गई तिथियों में लागू होंगे।

## भत्तुसूची




क्रम मानक चिह्न की संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 IS : 1759—1961	निम्नप्रकार के अकठोरीकृत किस्म के केवल फावड़े के फिल पश्चिम भारत फावड़ा 1.6 कि०ग्रा० खेती का फावड़ा 1.8 कि०ग्रा० और पूर्वी भारत फावड़ा 1.8 कि०ग्रा०	IS : 1759—1961 फावड़ों की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "IS" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और भत्तुपान में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है, मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर शब्द "ब्लेड ऑनली" और मोनोग्राम के नीचे की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष प्रकट किया गया है।	1980-11-16
2 IS : 3315—74	वाष्पशील वायु कूलर 3000 मी <sup>3</sup> घन क्षमता वाले	IS : 3315—1974 वाष्पशील वायु कूलर (डिज़र्ट कूलर) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "IS" शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और भत्तुपान में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष प्रकट किया गया है।	1980-06-01
3 IS : 5280—69	फेनीट्रोथियन तकनीकी	IS : 5280—1969 फेनीट्रोथियन तकनीकी की विशिष्टि	"	1980-09-01

[सं० सी० एम० डी० 13 . 9]

S.O. 1495.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s) design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

## SCHEDULE




Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. IS : 1759-1961		Powrah, blades only of un-hardened quality of the following types: West India Powrah 1.6 kg, Agri powrah. 1.8 kg and East India powrah 1.8 kg.	IS : 1759—1961 Specification for POWRAHS	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the words 'BLADE ONLY' being superscribed on the top side and the number of the Indian Standard, along with its year, being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-11-16
2. IS : 3315-74		Evaporative air coolers 3000m <sup>3</sup> /h capacity	IS : 3315—1974 Specification for evaporative air coolers (desert coolers). (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard, along with its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-06-01
3. IS : 5280-69		Fenitrothion, technical	IS : 5280—1969 Specification for fenitrothion, technical.	-do-	1980-09-01

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

का० जा० 1496 — भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन उनके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

भा० मा० संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न उनके प्राप्ति की गई तिथियों से लागू होंगी।

## अनुसूची




क्रम सं०	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पसक्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS 3447—65 	चमड़ा जोड़ अथवा गाम्फेट यौगिक	IS 3447—1965 चमड़ा जोड़ या गाम्फेट यौगिक की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होने हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है, मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष दिया गया है।	1981-12-16
2	IS 8180—76 	धुलाई के लिए संश्लिष्ट प्रसाक्षक बट्टियां : केवल ग्रेड 1	IS : 8180—1976 धुलाई के लिए संश्लिष्ट प्रसाक्षक बट्टियों की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होने हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है, मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष दिया गया है।	1980-10-01
3	IS 9301—79 	गहरे कुएं वाले हाथ पम्प	IS 9301—1979 गहरे कुएं वाले हाथ पम्पों की विशिष्टि	"	1980-12-16

[सं० सी० एम० डी०/13 : 9]

**S.O. 1496** —In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each:

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 3447—65 	Shellack jointing or gasket compound	IS : 3447—1965 Specification for shellac jointing or gasket compound	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its years, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-12-16
	IS : 8180-276 	Synthetic detergent tablets for laundry use; Grade 1 only	IS : 8180—1976 Specification for synthetic detergent tablets for laundry use	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letter 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-10-01
3.	IS : 9301—79 	Deep well hand pumps	IS : 9301—1979 Specification for deep well hand pumps	-do-	1980-12-16

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

क्र० भा० 1497.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विहिन) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए व्योरे के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है और यह फीस उनके प्राप्ति की तिथियों से लागू होगी :

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पत्र संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	निम्न प्रकार के धक्करीकृत किस्म के केवल फावड़े के फल: पच्छिम भारत फावड़ा 1.6 किग्रा खेती का फावड़ा 1.8 कि०ग्रा० और पूर्वी भारत का फावड़ा 1.8 कि०ग्रा०	IS : 1759—1961 फावड़ों की विशिष्टि	100 मदद	(1) रु० 1.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 500000 इकाइयों के लिए और (2) 50 पैसे प्रति इकाई 500001वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए।	1980-11-16
2.	वाष्पशील वायु कूलर 3000 मी <sup>3</sup> /घ क्षमता वाले	IS : 3315—1974 वाष्पशील कूलरों (डेजर्ट कूलर) की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एक कूलर	(1) रु० 6.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 1500 इकाइयों के लिए ; और (2) रु० 4.00 प्रति इकाई 1501वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए।	1980-06-01
3.	फेनीट्रोथियन तकनीकी	IS : 5280—1969 फेनीट्रोथियन, तकनीकी की विशिष्टि	100 कि०ग्रा०	(1) रु० 20.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 100 इकाइयों के लिए ; और (2) रु० 10.00 प्रति इकाई 101वीं से 500 इकाइयों के लिए, और (3) रु० 2.00 प्रति इकाई 501वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए।	1980-09-01

[सं० सी० एम० डी०/13 : 10]

**S O. 1497.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Powrah, blades only of un-hardened quality of the following types : West India powrah 1.6 kg. Agri powrah 1.8 kg. and East India powrah 1.8 kg.	IS : 1759—1961 Specification for powrahs	100 pieces	(i) Re 1.00 per unit for the first 500000 units and (ii) 50 paise per unit for the 500001st unit and above	1980-11-16
2.	Evaporative air coolers 3000 m <sup>3</sup> /h capacity	IS : 3315—1974 Specification for evaporative air coolers (desert coolers) (first revision)	One cooler	(i) Rs. 6.00 per unit for the first 1500 units and (ii) Rs. 4.00 per unit for the 1501st unit and above	1980-06-01
3.	Fenitrothion, technical	IS : 5280—1969 Specification for fenitrothion, technical	100 kg	(i) Rs. 20.00 per unit for the first 100 units ; (ii) Rs. 10.00 per unit for the 101st to 500 units and (iii) Rs. 2.00 per unit for the 501st unit and above	1980-09-01

[No. CMD/13 : 10]

का० आ० 1498—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीम नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए व्यौर के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है और ये फीम उनके सामने दिखाई गई तिथियों से लागू होंगी।

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद-संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने का शुल्क	लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	चपड़ा जोड़ अथवा गार्स्केट यौगिक	IS : 3447—1965 चपड़ा जोड़ या गार्स्केट यौगिक की विशिष्ट	एक लिटर	(1) रु० 1.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 1000 इकाइयों के लिए, (2) 50 पैसे प्रति इकाई 1001 वीं से 2000 तक इकाइयों के लिए, और (3) 25 पैसे प्रति इकाई 2001वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए	1980-12-16
2.	धुलाई के लिए सश्लिष्ट प्रलाक्षक बट्टियाँ वेवल ग्रेड I	IS : 8180—1976 धुलाई के लिए सश्लिष्ट प्रलाक्षक बट्टियों की विशिष्ट	एक मीटर गी टन	(1) रु० 2.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 1000 इकाइयों के लिए, और (2) रु० 1.00 प्रति इकाई 1001 वीं और इससे ऊपर इकाइयों के लिए	1980-10-01
3.	गहरे कुएं वाले पम्प	IS : 9301—1979 गहरे कुएं वाले हाथ पम्पों की विशिष्ट	एक पम्प	(1) रु० 1.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 2000 इकाइयों के लिए, और (2) 50 पैसे प्रति इकाई 2001 वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए	1980-12-16

[सं० एम० डी०/13 : 10]

**S.O. 1498.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Shellac jointing or gasket compound	IS : 3447—1965 Specification for shellac jointing or gasket compound	One Litre	(i) Re 1 00 per unit for the first 1000 units (ii) 50 Paise per unit for the 1001st to 2000 units and (iii) 25 Paise per unit for the 2001st unit and above	1980-12-16
2.	Synthetic detergent tablets for laundry use ; grade 1 only	IS : 8180—1976 Specification for synthetic detergent tablets for laundry use	One Tonne	(i) Rs. 2.00 per unit for the first 1000 units and (ii) Re 1.00 per unit for the 1001st unit and above	1980-10-01
3.	Deep well hand pumps	IS : 9301—1979 Specification for deep well hand pumps	One pump	(i) Re 1.00 per unit for the first 2000 units and (ii) 50 Paise per unit for the 2001st unit and above	1980-12-16

[No. CMD/13 : 10]





नई दिल्ली, 1981-04-24

का० आ० 1499.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था और से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिह्नों के डिजाइन उनके शाब्दिक विवरण तथा तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

133 GI/81—8

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिन्ह प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई तिथियों से लागू होंगे :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	मानक चिन्हों के डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिन्ह के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की ति०
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IS : 5522—78		स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चद्दरें और काँयल	IS : 5522—1978 बर्तनों और अस्पताल के सामान के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चद्दरें काँयल और वृत्त की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होने हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है इस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष अंकित है।	1980-10-16
2. IS : 6901—73		वेल्डिंग और कटाई में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलेंडरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटर	IS : 6901—1973 वेल्डिंग, कटाई और सम्बद्ध प्रक्रम में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलेंडरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटरों की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होने हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है इस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष अंकित है।	1980-12-16
3. IS : 7653—75		वेल्डिंग और कटाई में प्रयुक्त हम्म चालित ब्लो पाइप	IS : 7653—1975 वेल्डिंग, और कटाई में प्रयुक्त हम्म-चालित ब्लो पाइपों की विशिष्टि	"	1980-12-16
4. IS : 8748—78		गढ़ाई सी० टी० सी० खंड	IS : 8748—1978 गढ़ाई/वेल्वित सी० टी० सी० खंडों की विशिष्टि	"	1980-10-16



[सं० सी एम जी/13 :



New Delhi, the 1981-04-24

**S.O. 1499.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standards are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Marks for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IS : 5522—78		Stainless steel sheets and coils	IS : 5522—1978 Specification for stainless steel sheets, coils and circles for utensils and hospital ware (first revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2) ; the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design	1980-10-16
2. IS : 6901—73		Pressure regulators for gas cylinders used in weldings, cutting	IS : 6901—1973 Specification for pressure regulators for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and related processes.	-do-	1980-12-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. IS : 7653—75	Manual blow pipes for welding and cutting.	IS : 7653—1975 Specification for manual blowpipes for welding and cutting.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters (ISI) drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2) ; the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1980-12-16	
					
4. IS : 8748—78	Forged CTC segments	IS : 8748—1978 Specification for forged/rolled CTC segments	-do-	1980-10-16	
					

[No. CMD/13:9]

का०आ० 1500.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए व्यौरे के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है और ये फीस उनके सामने दिखाई गई तिथियों से लागू होंगी :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने का शुल्क	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चद्दरें और कांयल	IS : 5522—1978 बर्तनों और अस्पताल के सामान के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात की चद्दरें, कांयल और वृत्त की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एक मीटरी टन	(1) रु० 25.00 प्रति इकाई पहली 200 इकाइयों के लिए, और (2) रु० 10.00 प्रति इकाई 201 वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए	1980-10-16
2.	बेल्टिंग और कटाई में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलेंडरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटर	IS : 6901—1973 बेल्टिंग, कटाई और सम्बद्ध प्रक्रम में प्रयुक्त गैस सिलेण्डरों के लिए दाब रेग्युलेटरों की विशिष्टि	एक अदद	रु० 4.00	1980-12-16
3.	बेल्टिंग और कटाई में प्रयुक्त हस्त चालित ब्लो पाइप	IS : 7653—1975 बेल्टिंग और कटाई में प्रयुक्त हस्त चालित ब्लो पाइपों की विशिष्टि	एक अदद	रु० 4.00	1980-12-16
4.	गड़ाई सी० टी० सी० खंड	IS : 8748—1978 गड़ाई/बेलित सी० टी० सी० खंडों की विशिष्टि	एक अदद	(1) 30 पैसे प्रति इकाई पहली 10000 इकाइयों के लिए, और (2) 20 पैसे प्रति इकाई 10001वीं और इससे ऊपर इकाइयों के लिए	1980-10-16

[सं० सी एम डी/13 : 10]

ए० पी० बनर्जी, अपर महानिदेशक

S.O. 1500.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Stainless steel sheets and coils	IS : 5522—1978 Specification for stainless steel sheets, coils and circles for utensils and hospital ware (first revision)	One Tonne	(i) Rs. 25.00 per unit for the first 200 units and (ii) Rs. 10.00 per unit for the 201st unit and above	1980-10-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Pressure regulators for gas cylinders used in welding cutting	IS : 6901—1973 Specification for pressure regulators for gas cylinders used in welding, cutting and related processes	One Piece		Rs. 4.00	1980-12-16
3. Manual blowpipes for welding and cutting	IS : 7653—1975 Specification for manual blowpipes for welding and cutting	One Piece		Rs. 4.00	1980-12-16
4. Forged CTC segments	IS : 8748—1958 Specification for forged/rolled CTC segments	One Piece	(i) 30 Paise per unit for the first 10000 units and (ii) 20 paise per unit for the 10001st unit and above		1980-10-16

[No. CMD/13 : 10]

A. P. BANERJI, Addl. Director General

**उद्योग मंत्रालय**  
(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1981

कां.आ. 1501:—विकास परिषद् (प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी) नियम 1952, के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पठित उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो के औद्योगिक सलाहकार डा० डी० के० राय के स्थान पर औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो के निदेशक डा० एस० के० गंगोपाध्याय को, और डी.जी.टी.डी० के औद्योगिक सलाहकार (रसायन) श्री ए. के. बोस के स्थान पर डी.जी.टी.डी० के उप महानिदेशक (रसायन) श्री ए. के. बोस को नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार, उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) के कां.आ. सं० 99 दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर 1980 के आदेश में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—उक्त आदेश में—

(i) क्रम सं० 5 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्

“5. डा० एस० के० गंगोपाध्याय, निदेशक, औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यूरो 7वीं मंजिल, लोक नायक भवन, नई दिल्ली।

—सदस्य

(ii) क्रम सं० 6 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्:—

“6. श्री ए० के० बोस, उपमहा निदेशक (रसायन) डी.जी.टी.डी. उद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली। —सदस्य”

[फा० सं० 8/9/77-सीडीएन]

लक्ष्मी शंकर, अवसर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**

(Department of Industrial Development)

**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1981

S.O. 1501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. S. K. Gangopadhyaya, Director, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, vice Dr. D. K. Roy, Industrial Adviser, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, and Shri A. K. Bose, Deputy Director General (Chemicals), DGTD, vice Shri A. K. Bose, Industrial Adviser (Chemicals) DGTD, and hereby makes the following amendments in the Order of the Government of India in

the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) No. S.O. 99 dated the 23rd December, 1980, namely:—

In the said Order—

(i) for Sl. No. 5 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely

“5. Dr. S. K. Gangopadhyaya, Director, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, 7th Floor, Lok Navak Bhavan, New Delhi.

(ii) for Sl. No. 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

6. Shri A. K. Bose, Deputy Director General (Chemicals), DGT, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

—Member.”

[File No. 8/9/77-CDN]

L. S. KAICKER, Under Secy.

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय**

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1981

कां.आ. 1502:— यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना कां.आ.सं० 56 दिनांक 17-12-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उप अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उर्वरक के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अर्थात् घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सभ्य प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और आगे यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।



## अनुसूची

## (रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1981

तहसील : नुह	जिला : गुरुगांव	राज्य : हरियाणा
ग्राम का नाम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल
		हे० ए० ब०मी०
किरण	21/20 मिन	0 00 51
ह०न० 187	29/7 मिन	0 04 55
	29/14/2 मिन	0 01 26
	29/16 मिन	0 00 51
	29/25/1 मिन	0 08 09
	38/11/1 मिन	0 02 02
	38/11/2 मिन	0 02 53
	45/2 मिन	0 00 51

[सं० 12020/20/80-प्रो०]

टी० ए० परमेश्वरन्, अधर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND  
FERTILIZERS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

S.O. 1502.—Whereas by a notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 56 dated 17-12-80 under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Government.

And further the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines.

And further, In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Tahsil : Nuh	Distt : Gurgaon	State : Haryana
Name of village	Khasra No.	Area
		H. A Sq. M
KIRANJ		
H. No. 187	21 20 Min	0 00 51
	29 7 "	0 04 55
	14/2 "	0 01 26
	16 "	0 00 51
	25/1 "	0 08 09
38	11/1 "	0 02 02
	11/2 "	0 02 53
45	2 "	0 00 51

[No. 12020/20/80—Prod.]

T. N. PARAMESWARAN, Under Secy,

का०आ० 1503.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत कब्जे की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान इनसेक्टिसाइड्स लि०, उद्योगमण्डल (केरल) के कार्मिक प्रबन्धक को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और यह निवेश देती है कि उक्त अधिकारी उद्योग मण्डल (केरल) स्थित एच.आई.एल. टाउनशिप के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और सम्पदा अधिकारी को सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

[एन० 48028/1/78-पैस्ट]

(Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1981

S.O. 1503.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the Personnel Manager, Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Udyogamandal (Kerala) to be the estate officer for the purpose of the said Act, and further directs that the aforesaid officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officer by or under the said Act, in respect of the HIL Township located at Udyogamandal (Kerala).

[L. 48028/1/78-Pest]

का०आ० 1504.—सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत कब्जे की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान इनसेक्टिसाइड्स लि०, रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्मिक अधिकारी को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और निवेश देती है कि उक्त अधिकारी रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) स्थित एच.आई.एल. टाउनशिप के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और सम्पदा अधिकारी को सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

[एन० 48028/1/78-पैस्ट]

ए० के० बोराल, अधर सचिव

S.O. 1504.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of the Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the Personnel Officer, Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Rasayani (Maharashtra) to be the estate officer for the purpose of the said Act, and further directs that the aforesaid officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officer by or under the said Act, in respect of HIL Township located at Rasayani (Maharashtra).

[L. 48028/1/78-Pest.]

A. K. BORAL, Under Secy.

## ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

## (कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 1981

का०आ० 1505.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला खान भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 46) की धारा 3 ग की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से कोयला विभाग का अधिभूत संस्था का. आ. 59 दिनांक 18 दिसम्बर, 1980 का अनुरोध करने हुए, 16 अप्रैल 1981 (पूर्वाह्न) से कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के पद पर एतद्द्वारा श्री एम. ए. मोहंन की नियुक्ति अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3(6)/80-प्रशासन भ० नि० I(i)]

## MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

**S.O. 1505.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3C of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Coal No. S.O. 59, dated the 18th December, 1980, the Central Government hereby notifies the appointment of Shri S. A. Moiz as the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner with effect from the 16th day of April 1981 (forenoon).

[No. 3(6)/80-Admn PF, I(i)]

का०आ० 1506:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला खान भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 46) की धारा 3 की उपधारा 2 के अनुसरण में तथा भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में कोयला विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 60 दिनांक 18 दिसम्बर, 1980 का अतिरिक्त करते हुए, श्री एम.ए. मोहम्मद, कोयला खान भविष्य निधि आयुक्त धनबाद को 16 अप्रैल, 1981 (पूर्वाह्न) से उक्त उपधारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए प्राधिकारी के रूप में एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं. 3/8/80-प्रशासन-1(भ.नि.) (ii)]

श्रीमती कृष्णलेखा सूद, निदेशक

**S.O. 1506.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, Department of Coal, No. S.O. 60, dated the 18th December, 1980, the Central Government hereby specifies, with effect from the 16th April, 1981, (forenoon), Shri S. A. Moiz, Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad as the authority for the purposes of the said sub-section.

[No. 3/6/80-Admn. I(PF)(ii)]

SMT. K. SOOD, Director

## परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

मुम्बई, 28 अप्रैल, 1981

का०आ० 1507:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेवखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 1931, तारीख 18 मई, 1978 को अधिभोग करते हुए नीचे सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कस्तियों का पालन करेगा।

## सारणी

अधिकारी का नाम	सरकारी स्थान
(1)	(2)
प्रशासनिक अधिकारी (सम्पदा), भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लिमिटेड, डाकघर जाबुगुडा खान, जिला-सिंहभूम बिहार	डाकघर जाबुगुडा खान, जिला सिंहभूम, बिहार के अपने या पट्टे पर लिए गए तथा उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रक में के स्थान।

[सं० 13/2/73-एच]

मी. जे. जोयक, अध्वर सचिव

## DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Bombay, the 28th April, 1981

**S.O. 1507.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy No. S.O. 1931 dated the 18th May, 1978, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in Column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of the Gazetted Officer of the Government, to be the Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on estate officers by or under the said Act in respect of the Public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Designation of the Officer	Public Premises
(1)	(2)
Administrative Officer (Estate) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Post Office Jaduguda Mines District Singhbhum, Bihar.	Premises belonging to or taken on lease for the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Post Office Jaduguda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar and which are under its administrative control.

[No. 13/2/73-H]

C.J. JOSEPH, Under Secy.

## स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 1981

का०आ० 1508:—केन्द्रीय सरकार खाद्य अप्रमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 37) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसरण में, सैप्टिनेट कर्नल श्री पी० कपूर के स्थान पर श्री के० बी० नागराजा वैज्ञानिक को 15 जून, 1981 से 27 जून, 1981 (जिनमें से दोनों तारीख सम्मिलित हैं) की अवधि के लिए निदेशक, केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशाला मैसूर में सभी या किन्हीं कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 81 (अ) तारीख 8 फरवरी, 1978 का निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध सारणी में क्रम सं० 1 के सामने स्तम्भ (1) में प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

"श्री के० बी० नागराजा"

[सं० पी 15014/1/81—पी.एच. (एक एण्ड एन) पीएफए]

जि० पंचापकेशन, अध्वर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

**S.O. 1508.**—In pursuance of clause (iv) of section 2 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) The Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. V. Nagaraja, Scientist, to perform all or any of the functions of the Director of the Central Food Laboratory, Mysore vice Lt. Col. O. P. Kapur, for the period from the 15 June, 1981 to 27th June, 1981 (both dates inclusive), and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

(Department of Health) No. S.O. 81(E), dated the 8th February, 1978, namely :—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, against serial No. 1, for the entry in column (1), the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Shri K. V. Nagaraja"

[No. P. 15014/1/81-PH(F&N)PFA]  
G. PANCHAPAKESAN, Under Secy.

### सिंचाई मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1981

कांआ० 1509.—बेतवा नदी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 63) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री गिरिधर मिश्र, उप सचिव, बिहार सरकार, राजस्व तथा भूमि सुधार विभाग को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन या उसके द्वारा बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए, बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 5(8)/80-परि-वार/परि-नीति]

तत्समोचन सिंह साहनी, प्रवर सचिव

### MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1981

S.O. 1509.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976 (63 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Jagdish Chandra, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh as Secretary, Betwa River Board on deputation for a period of 3 years from 8th April, 1981 (F.N)

[No. 5(8)/80-P.IV/P.III]  
T. S. SAHNI, Under Secy.

### पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय

(पुनर्वास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 1981

कांआ० 1510.—निष्कासन सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 31) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री गिरिधर मिश्र, उप सचिव, बिहार सरकार, राजस्व तथा भूमि सुधार विभाग पटना को उनके अपने कार्यों के अधिनियम बिहार राज्य में स्थित निष्कासन सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन, अभिरक्षक को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए अपर अभिरक्षक, निष्कासन सम्पत्ति के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसके द्वारा अधिसूचना सं० 1(1)/वि०सि०/79-एस०एस० II (ii), दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1979 का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं० 1(6)/वि०सि०/81-एस० एस०-II(क)]

### MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 16th April, 1981

S.O. 1510.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (31 of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Giridhar Mishra, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Revenue and Land Reforms Department, Patna, as Additional Custodian of Evacuee Property,

in addition to his own duties for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on the custodian by or under the said Act in respect of evacuee properties in the State of Bihar.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(1)/Spl.Cell/79-SS.II. (ii), dated the 9th January, 1979

[No. 1(6)/Spl.Cell/81-SS.II.(A).]

कांआ० 1511.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री गिरिधर मिश्र, उप सचिव, बिहार सरकार, राजस्व तथा भूमि सुधार विभाग को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन या उसके द्वारा बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए, बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 1(6)/वि०सि०/81 एस० एस० II(ख)]

S.O. 1511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Giridhar Mishra, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Revenue and Lands Reforms Department, as Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Secretary, the functions assigned to a Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act, in respect of lands and properties forming part of the Compensation Pool within the State of Bihar.

[No. 1(6)/Spl.Cell/81-SS.II.(B).]

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 1981

कांआ० 1512.—निष्कासन हित (पृथक्करण) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 64) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री आर० सी० चोपड़ा, सचिव, नव-राज, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली को उनके अपने कार्यों के अधिनियम उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन उन्हें सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन तथा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए, संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए सक्षम अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं०-14(6)/77 एस० एस०-II]

New Delhi, the 21st April, 1981

S.O. 1512.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. C. Chopra, Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi, Delhi Administration, Delhi as Competent Officer for the Union Territory of Delhi for the purpose of performing, in addition to his own duties, the functions and exercising the powers assigned to him under the said Act.

[No. 14(6)/77-SS.II.]

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1981

कांआ० 1513.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 11) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में अजमेर और भरतपुर के जिला पुनर्वास अधिकारियों को, उनके अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में, जिला पुनर्वास अधिकारियों के रूप में अपने कार्यों के अधिनियम, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन या उसके द्वारा बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों तथा भारत सरकार, पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा 'एक मुक्त मोर्चे' अध्याय 'प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय व्यवस्थाओं' के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के लिए अपर बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 1(2)/वि०सि०/78-एस० एस०-II]

एस० एस० वाघवार्नी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1981

**S.O. 1513.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints District Rehabilitation Officers, Alwar and Bharatpur, in the State of Rajasthan, to be Additional Settlement Commissioners for the purpose of performing, in addition to their own duties as District Rehabilitation Officers within their jurisdiction, the functions assigned to a Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act, in relation to the work entrusted to the Government of Rajasthan by the Government of India in the Department of Rehabilitation, under the "Package Deal" or "Administrative and Financial Arrangements".

[No. 1(2)/Spl.Cell/78-SS.II.]

N. M. WADHWANI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1981

**क्र० आ० 1514 :—**अलवर और भरतपुर के अपर बंदोबस्त आयुक्तों की धारा 23 और 24 के अधीन सौंपी गई शक्तियों से संबंधित अधिसूचना संख्या 1(2)/वि० से०/78-एम० एम०-II, दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1980 को इसके द्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव में रद्द किया जाता है।

[सं० 1 (2)/वि० से०/78-एम० एम०-II]

गोविन्द जी मिश्र,  
मुख्य बंदोबस्त आयुक्त

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1981

**S.O. 1514.**—Notification No. 1(2)/Spl. Cell/78-SS.II, dated the 25th August, 1980 regarding delegation of powers under Sections 23 and 24 to the Additional Settlement Commissioners of Alwar and Bharatpur, is hereby cancelled with immediate effect.

[No. 1(2)/Spl. Cell/78-SS.II.]

G. J. MISRA, Chief Settlement Commissioner

**रेल मंत्रालय**

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1981

**क्र० आ० 1515 :—**पश्चिम बंगाल, उच्चतर न्यायिक सेवा के श्री एम० एन० राय जो हाल ही तक दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर बेंगलूर से हुई बुर्स्टना के मिलसिले में तदर्थ आधार पर दाश आयुक्त के रूप में कार्यरत हैं, की सेवा में 24 जनवरी, 1981 से पूर्वाञ्चल से पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को सौंप दी गई है।

[सं० 79/ई (प्रो) II/1/1]

हिम्मत सिंह, सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड एवं  
भारत सरकार के पदेन संयुक्त सचिव**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1981

**S.O. 1515.**—The services of Shri M. N. Roy, West Bengal, Higher Judicial Service, till recently working as Ad hoc Claims Commissioner, Changanail Accident on South Eastern Railway have been placed at the disposal of the Government of West Bengal, with effect from 24th January, 1981 (F/N).

[No. 79(E/O)II/1/1]

HIMMAT SINGH, Secy.  
Railway Board and Ex. Officio Joint Secy.  
to the Govt. of India,**अन्य संज्ञास्थ**

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 2 अप्रैल, 1981

**क्र० आ० 1516 :—**केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में केनरा बैंक, बंगलूर के प्रबंधमंडल से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्म-कारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधि-करण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री ए० संजयका होंगे, जिसका मुख्यालय बंगलूर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

**अनुसूची**

"क्या केनरा बैंक, बंगलूर के प्रबंधमंडल की कर्मचार शाखा की साहू-कश श्रीमती रामबाई गणपति भोमकर, की सेवाओं को 1 दिसंबर 79 से समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किंग अनुसूची का हकदार है?"

[सं० एल-12012/74/80-डी० II (ए)]

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR****ORDER**

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 1981

**S.O. 1516.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employees in relation to the management of Canara Bank, Bangalore and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes, Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri H. Shanmukhappe shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bangalore and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank, Bangalore in terminating the services of Smt. Ramabai Ganapati Bhemkar, Sweepers of Kurwar Branch with effect from 1-12-79 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the worker concerned entitled ?"

[No. L-12012/74/80-D.II.(A)]

**आदेश**

नई दिल्ली, 4 अप्रैल, 1981

**क्र० आ० 1517 :—**केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री एम० डी० चौधरी होंगे, जिसका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

क्या न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया कर्मचारी संघ (रजिस्ट्रीकृत) राजस्थान की श्री जे० पी० धमनिया को जो न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया की एम० आई० रोड, जयपुर स्थित शाखा में आशुलिपिक-टंकक के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, पुनः पदाभिहित करने और आशुलिपिक टंकक को ग्राह्य वेतन और भत्ते के संदाय की मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हां, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

[सं० एल० 12012/68/80-डी० II(ए)]

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th April, 1981

**S.O. 1517.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an Industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the New Bank of India and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 78, and clause (d) of sub-section (I) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri M. D. Chaudhary shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the New Bank of India Employees' Union (Registered) Rajasthan to re-designate Shri J. P. Dhamania working at the New Bank of India at their branch at M. I. Road, Jaipur, as Stenotypist and payment of pay and allowance as admissible to Steno-typist is justified? If so, to what relief the workers concerned is entitled?"

[No. L-12012/68/80-DII(A)]

#### आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 अप्रैल, 1981

का० अ० 1518 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपा-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री जी० एस० बरोत होंगे, जिसका मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

क्या बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बड़ौदा, सोंगध शाखा के प्रबंधन की श्री आर० एस० पटेल, भूतपूर्व लिपिक की सेवाएं 14-7-1979 से समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

[सं० एल०-12012/170/79-डी० II(ए)]

एन० के० वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

#### ORDERS

New Delhi, the 7th April, 1981

**S.O. 1518.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that in industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri G. S. Barot shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Ahmedabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in relation to their Regional Office, Baroda, Songadh Branch, in terminating the services of Shri R. S. Patel, Ex-Clerk with effect from 14-7-1979 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

[No. L-12012/170/79-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

**S.O. 1519.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Kanpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 24-4-81.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI.

I. D. No. 143 of 1977

STATE : Uttar Pradesh

The President, Kanpur Division Insurance Employees Union, 126-E/136, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur-11  
... Petitioner

Versus

The Zonal Manager, Central Zone, Life Insurance Corporation of India, L. I. C. Buildings, M. G. Marg, Kanpur.  
... Respondent

#### AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its order No. L-17012/22/73/LRI/DO, II(A)/74 dated the 6th February, 1975 referred an Industrial Dispute to Industrial Tribunal presided over by Shri S. H. J. Naqvi at Kanpur under Section 10 of the I.D. Act in the following term:

"Whether there is any violation of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 20th June, 1970 regarding the fixation of pay of Shri B. K. Misra, Section Head, PH9 Department of Life Insurance Corporation of India Kanpur and if so, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties but before any statement of claim could be filed the case was transferred vide order dated the 3rd June, 1976 of the appropriate Govt. to Industrial Tribunal, Delhi. A statement of claim was filed before the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi but before any written statement could be filed this case was transferred to this Tribunal in May, 1977 and thereafter a written statement was filed and finally a replication was filed. The Id. counsel for the LIC had requested permission to file a reply to the replication which was in the peculiar circumstances of the case allowed vide my order dated 13-9-1977 but no such reply was filed. Upon the pleadings of the parties following issues were framed vide my order dated 4-4-1978:

## Issues :

1. Whether the reference is bad as alleged ?
2. Whether any new settlement dated 24-1-1974 exists between the parties, if so its effect ?
3. As in the order of reference.

3. Thereafter the case was adjourned for evidence of the parties but on 5-7-78 the counsel for the workman and the representative of the Management came forward with the following statement :

Statement of Shri Madan Mohan and Shri K. K. Sharma on SA.

'Parties do not propose to lead any evidence. The documents on record may be read into evidence without any formal proof and arguments may be heard.'

4. Thereafter the case was fixed for arguments but before any arguments could be heard a fresh order of transfer was passed by the appropriate Govt. because the earlier order was found to be somewhat defective. After the fresh order of transfer parties were given another opportunity to lead their evidence and in pursuance thereof statement of counsel for the workman was recorded on 8th February, 1979 which reads as under :

Statement of counsel for the petitioner (workman)

'The petitioner do not propose to lead any further evidence in affirmative. The case may be permitted to be argued. Documents on record may be read into evidence.'

Thereafter the evidence of Management was recorded which consists of statement of Shri S. S. Srivastava as M.W. 1 apart from documents Ex. M/1 to Ex. M/9 and the evidence of the Management was closed. The Id. counsel for the workman again closed his evidence without leading any evidence in rebuttal. It is in these circumstances that the case has now come up for decision before me after I had heard arguments of the parties.

5. I have gone through the evidence produced by the parties and have also gone through the file and after hearing the representatives of the parties and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings upon the above issues :

6. From the perusal of statement of claim it would be found that the contention of the workman is that he was on the day of reference employed as Section Head in PHS Deptt. of Life Insurance Corporation to which post he was promoted on 14-10-1969 and was confirmed on 14-4-70; that till then there was no separate scale of pay for the post of Section Head and they were fitted in the scale of pay applicable to Assistants and were receiving special pay at varying rates; that the workman B. K. Mishra was in receipt of Rs. 30 as special pay w.e.f. 14-10-1969; that on 20-6-70 a settlement was arrived at between the Management and the workman whereby the then existing pay structure was revised and in consequence for the first time a separate pay scale of Section Head was introduced; that in pursuance of that settlement and in view of a dispute being pending before National Industrial Tribunal the settlement was filed before the National Industrial Tribunal and a consenting award in terms of settlement was passed and published in the Gazette of India dated 22-7-70 and was enforceable w.e.f. 22-8-70 although the terms of settlement were effective with retrospective effect of 1st April, 1969 for a period of four years; that the workman was not fitted in accordance with the method of fixation provided for Section Heads and instead the workman was required to exercise option in accordance with note under sub clause (a) of clause (1) of the settlement latest by 7th October, 1970; that the workman thereupon submitted a representation dated 3-10-70; that the workman again submitted a letter on 9th March, 1971; that as his representation was rejected by Senior Divisional Manager, the workman preferred an appeal under regulation 49 of the Staff Regulations 1960 to Zonal Manager which was rejected on 10-8-71; that a memorial to the Chairman by the workman was also rejected on 16-5-72; that thereafter this dispute was raised and ultimately referred; that there was a further settlement between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its workmen on 24-1-74 whereby the scales

were further revised; that the workman is entitled to be properly fixed so as to avoid any surerance in accordance with the settlement.

7. In the written statement it is contended on behalf of the Management that the regulations known as Life Insurance Corporation Staff Regulations, 1960 have statutory force; that the workman has been properly fixed in accordance with the settlement; that the workman is not entitled to anything over and above what has been paid to him; that the matter under reference relates to the interpretation of the settlement/award dated 20-6-70 therefore the present reference is incompetent and is liable to be dismissed on that ground; that the settlement dated 20-6-70 has been superseded by settlement dated 24-1-74 and it is no longer legally open to the Tribunal to adjudicate upon this dispute and the reference was bad on that score; that the workman was not entitled to any relief what-so-ever in this reference.

8. In its replication the workman side has controverted the grounds challenging this reference and have reiterated their claim as in the statement of claim.

9. It is in the light of these facts that these issues have to be disposed of. I would first take up issue no. 1.

Issue No. 1

10. The contention of the Management is that the Central Govt. acting as appropriate Govt. had in the first instance refused to make a reference but later on revised its stand and made this reference as such the reference was bad. However it is not denied that this matter does qualify as an Industrial Dispute. It is also not denied by the Management that Shri B. K. Mishra is certainly a workman. Similarly it is not denied that the Central Govt. is not the appropriate Govt. Keeping in view these facts it cannot be said that this reference is bad. In any case if the appropriate Govt. had re-considered the matter and made a reference that would not ipso facto nullify the reference, particularly in view of the fact that the challenge to the reference has not been made in a writ petition before the High Court but in a proceeding arising out of the very reference before the Industrial Tribunal. The Industrial Tribunal is the creation of appropriate Govt. and if the Management was aggrieved by the order of reference on the grounds that the Central Govt. had as appropriate Govt. refused to make a reference earlier, it was open to it to challenge the reference by way of a writ in a High Court and it is not open to it to challenge it before the Tribunal. Ex. M/2 has been filed by the Management which is copy of the letter dated 7-2-1974 from the Under Secretary, Govt. of India to the parties wherein the Central Govt. had conveyed its decision not to refer the dispute. It was thereafter that this reference was made. In view of the fact that even after refusing to make a reference the appropriate Govt. was not altogether divested of its powers to make a reference on re-consideration, it cannot be said that the reference is per-se bad.

11. The other objection to the reference taken up by the Management is that this reference relates to interpretation of a settlement which was incorporated in award and therefore reference should have been made under section 36-A of the I.D. Act. However from the perusal of order of reference I find that the reference is with respect to the grievance of the workman to be fixed as Section Head in accordance with the settlement incorporated in the award and not pure and simple for the purposes of removing any difficulty in the award. The scope of section 36-A of the I.D. Act is limited and cannot travel beyond the limitations put in the said section itself. In view thereof it cannot be said that the reference is bad. Even otherwise mere fact that while making a reference the appropriate Govt. has chosen to refer to Section 10 rather than Section 36-A would hardly be a ground to dismiss this reference.

12. In view of my discussions above, this issue is decided against the Management and in favour of the workman.

13. Issue No. 2 :

It has been urged by the Management that a new settlement dated 24-1-74 exist between the parties. The Management has filed a copy of Ex. M/5 of the said settlement. However it cannot be said that this settlement in

any manner effects this dispute in as much as the claim of the workman is ordinary fixation in view of the earlier settlement copy whereof is Ex. M/3 and I hold accordingly.

14. Issue No. 3 :

The workman has contended that in view of the wording of note at page 3 of the settlement Ex. M/3 it was not possible for him to exercise option since the option had to be exercised within the month of the date of promotion and he had already been promoted in October, 1969 long before two months had expired to his promotion and therefore he should have been fixed under item 10, (b) for Section Heads at page 3 of the said settlement Ex. M/3. It appears that there is no force in the contention of the workman. From the perusal of note at page 3 it would be found that it is categorical in so far as fixation of pay of Section Heads promoted on or after 1-4-1969 are concerned. All section heads who were promoted on or after 1-4-1969 are covered by the note and by no stretch of imagination the provisions of clause (b) of page 3 for method of fixation in the new scale in respect of Section Heads can come into operation in respect of those persons who had been promoted after 1-4-1969. Admittedly there existed no scale of pay for Section Heads prior to the settlement Ex. M/3. The grade of Section Heads was first introduced by this settlement w.e.f. 1-4-1969. According to the earlier practice Section Heads who existed as on 31-3-69 had been drawing their salary in the existing scale of pay of Asstt. plus special pay of Rs. 30. It was accordingly that when this workman got his promotion as Section Head in October, 69 he was started to be paid the special allowance. However when settlement Ex. M/3 came into operation w.e.f. 1-4-1969 a question arose as to how the existing Section Head should be fixed. For that certain rule was laid down in Ex. M/3. The rule regarding those persons who were promoted on or after 1-4-1969 as Section Head has been incorporated in the note at page 3 and if that is the position it was essential for the workman to exercise his option. The difficulty was presented by the fact that the period of two months had already elapsed when this settlement was published in the form of an award. The difficulty was not insurmountable. A way out was found by the Management by calling for options of these people. Admittedly this workman was called upon to exercise his option in accordance with note 2 after the settlement was made rule of the court in the form of an award but this workman failed to exercise the said option and therefore the Management fixed his salary in accordance with note at page 3. Admittedly such an option was offered to the workman and he did not exercise it. Therefore once the administrative instructions have implementation of the settlement Ex. M/3 had been issued in the matter of affording further two months from the date of receipt of those instructions the difficulty was surmounted. These instructions are purported to have been issued in pursuance of powers vested in the Staff Regulation in the Management of Life Insurance Corporation of India and according to the statement of M.W. 1 'as per settlement dated 20-6-70 between the Management and workman he was required to exercise his option which he did not, within sixty days fixed from the date of agreement. In consequence his pay was re-fixed and it was in the revised scale of Assistant with a revised special pay. Between October, 1969 and July, 1970 about 20 persons were promoted as Section Heads from the post of Assistants. All had exercised option, except for Mr. Mishra. Their pay was revised as per their option. Thus the present situation is of workman's own making and if the workman has not cared to take benefit of the instructions he would be now estopped from challenging the action of the Management and the Management was well within its rights to fix the salary of the workman as was in fact done.

15. There cannot be any doubt that case of the workman is governed by clause (a) note at page 3 rather than clause (b) at page 3 of the settlement Ex. M/3. The language of clause (b) itself does not admit of the case of Shri Mishra falling within it. Clause (b) is applicable only to Section Heads who existed on 31st March, 1969 and not to those who were appointed or promoted after 1st April, 1969. The workman has not been able to find fault with the actual fixation of his salary by the Management. The ld. counsel for the Management has rather drawn my attention to the fact that this workman was in a way drawing more salary than he would have been entitled to if he had been fixed under clause (b) at page 3 from whichever

angle I may consider the matter before me I do not mind that the action of the Management in fixing the salary of Shri B. K. Mishra, Section Head involved any violation of Memorandum of Settlement dated 20-6-70 and in consequence it follows that this workman is not entitled to any relief what so ever.

16. A perusal of para 7 of the statement of claim filed by the workman would show that it is admitted by the workman that he was required to exercise his option in terms of note under sub clause (a) of clause 1 of the settlement. The workman feeling aggrieved had even filed a representation to the Senior Divisional Manager as para 8 thereof would show, thereafter as para 9 would show the said representation was considered and turned down. The workman even preferred a further representation dated 10-10-1970 as is referred to in para 10 and the said representation was also rejected vide letter dated 22/24-2-71 of the Senior Divisional Manager which letter further granted this workman a week's time to exercise option but this workman still failed to exercise the option and continued to press his claims for being fixed under clause (b). His appeal and memorandum were also rejected. In view of my discussions above, that note at page 3 is categorical in so far as fixation of pay of Asstts. promoted as Section Heads on or after 1-4-1969 were concerned there was no question of this workman being fixed under clause (b) and accordingly I hold that this workman is not entitled to any relief in this reference.

17. For my discussions and findings above, it is awarded that there is no violation of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 20-6-70 regarding the fixation of pay of Shri B. K. Mishra Section Head, PHS Department of Life Insurance Corporation of India, Kanpur and that the workman was not entitled to any relief what-so-ever in this reference. However in view of the peculiar circumstances of the dispute parties are left to bear their costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated 19th April, 1981

[No. L-17012/22/73-LR.I/D. II(A)]

**S.O. 1520.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India, Madras, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 20-4-81.

**BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A.,  
B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRI-  
BUNAL, MADRAS**

(Constituted by the Government of India)

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1981

**Industrial Dispute No. 15 of 1981**

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Central Bank of India, Madras.)

**BTEWEEN**

The workmen represented by  
The General Secretary,  
Central Bank of India Staff, Union,  
1-Pinjalasubramania Iyer Road,  
T. Nagar, Madras.

**AND**

The Assistant General Manager,  
Central Bank of India,  
150-Greams Road, Madras-600006.

**REFERENCE :**

Order No. L-12012/178/79-D. IIA, dated 9th February, 1981 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on this day for hearing upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing of Thiru P.



Selvaraj, Joint Secretary of the Union for workmen and of Thiru S. Narayanan, Deputy Chief Officer (LLW) of the Bank for Management, and the Joint Secretary of the Union having made endorsement in the claim statement that the dispute may be closed in view of the counter statement filed by the Management stating that the increment has not been withheld and arrears of withheld increments have since been paid, this Tribunal made the following :

#### AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of Central Bank of India, Madras referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. L-12012/178/79-D.II.A, dated 9th February, 1981 of the Ministry of Labour, in respect of the following issue:

Whether the action of the Management of Central Bank of India, Madras in relation to their Divisional Office, Coimbatore in postponing the annual increment of Shri S. Ganesan, Clerk by 29 days from the year 1972 onwards with cumulative effect is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?

(2) Parties were served with summons. Petitioner-Union, Central Bank of India Staff Union, Madras by its Joint Secretary has filed a claim statement on 24-3-1981 and counter statement of the Management was filed on 2-4-1981.

(3) In the counter statement, it is stated, among other things, that on a subsequent representation made by the Petitioner, the entire arrears of amount arising out of the postponement of increment have since been paid along with the salary paid for February, 1981 and therefore there is no subsisting dispute. In the circumstances, the Industrial Dispute has become infructuous.

(4) In view of the above fact, the Joint Secretary of the Union has made in the Claim Statement that the dispute may be treated as closed.

(5) Hence an Award is passed holding that in view of the counter statement and endorsement by Union, Petitioner is not entitled to any further relief.

No costs.

Dated, this 2nd day of April, 1981.

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/178/79-D.II(A)]

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

S.O. 1521.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23-4-1981.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CALCUTTA

Reference No. 33 of 1978

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

AND

Their Workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. M. R. Sarbadhikary, Law Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. A.K. Basu, Advocate, with Mr. A. K. Singh, General Secretary, All India Allahabad Bank Indian Staff Assn.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Banking

#### AWARD

By Order F. No. L-12011/47/77-D.II.A dated 30th March, 1978 the Government of India referred the present industrial dispute under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes

Act, 1947 to this Tribunal. The dispute is between the employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank, Calcutta, hereinafter referred to as the "Bank" and their workmen represented by the General Secretary, Allahabad Bank Indian Staff Association, hereinafter referred to as the "Association" and the dispute has been mentioned in the Schedule in the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank, 14, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-700001 in denying formal confirmation of S/Shri Prodyot Kumar Dutta and Dilip Karmakar as Special Assistants in the Clearing House Calcutta is justified. If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

2. Both the Bank and the Association appeared in this case and filed their respective written statement. The case of the Association, to be brief, is that the concerned workmen Prodyot Kumar Dutta and Dilip Karmakar were appointed in the services of the Bank in clerical cadre. Prodyot was appointed on 1st November, 1965 while the other on 10th December, 1968. Prodyot was allotted the duties of Clearing House representative of the Bank at Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta in June 1968 and Dilip Karmakar was allotted such duties in May, 1969. For the duties of the representative at the Clearing House they were entitled to get a special allowance of Rs. 91 per month by virtue of the provision in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.6 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66. As the Bank refused to pay the special allowance, Prodyot and Dilip filed an application before the Central Government Labour Court at Calcutta under Sec. 33C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for realisation of such allowance. Ultimately in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Central Bank of India, the Bank paid such allowance. The management transferred both the concerned workmen from the Clearing House to the Bank office on and from 8th February, 1977. At this a dispute was raised before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Central and consequently the management brought back the two concerned workmen to the Clearing House. Again the Bank transferred both Prodyot Kumar and Dilip Karmakar from the Clearing House to the Bank with a motive to deprive them of the benefit of the special allowance. Against this action of the Bank a protest was lodged by the two aggrieved persons and demanded their posting at the Clearing House with the benefit of special allowance. As the dispute between the parties ended in failure in amicable settlement, the present reference has been made. It has been further alleged in the written statement of the Association that the concerned workmen did their duties at the Clearing House diligently, efficiently and without any fault. Their post is formally permanent. The grievance is that the management's order of their transfer was motivated and malafide only to deprive them of the special allowance. It has been stated that by virtue of their regular posting at Clearing House as representatives of the Bank and due to their long tenure of service at the Clearing House they ought to have been designated as Special Assistants-cum-clerk by the management. It has been further alleged that virtually Prodyot Kumar and Dilip Karmakar attained such designation by performing the duties as Clerk-cum-Special Assistant for nine years. The claims of the Association on behalf of the workmen are, (i) for the declaration that the action of the management in denying formal confirmation of those persons as Special Assistants in the Clearing House was illegal and unjustified, (ii) for a direction upon the management to allow the two persons to perform the duties of Special Assistant-cum-Clerk, (iii) for a direction on the management to allow special allowance of Rs. 91/- per month to the workmen concerned since their withdrawal from Clearing House, (iv) any other benefit thought fit and proper and (v) reasonable costs.

3. In the written statement the Bank at first alleged that the present dispute is not an industrial dispute. Next it has been stated that both Prodyot Kumar and Dilip Karmakar while working as clerks at Calcutta branch of the Bank were transferred to the Clearing House as clerks but there was no provision for payment of any special allowance at that time for working in the Clearing House. When they were transferred there they were junior to several other clerks. It is admitted that an application under Section 33C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act was filed by the two concerned workmen but subsequently the bank paid special allowance to them in pursuance to the advice of the Indian Banks Association. Regarding the malafides or the ill motives of the Bank in the matter of transfer of the concerned workmen from Clearing House to Calcutta Branch, the allegation have been denied as baseless. It has been stated that the transfer was one of ordi-



nary instance of express condition of employment in the Bank. On the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Central Bank of India vs. Sisir Kr. Shaw (Civil Appeal No. 2166 of 1969), the Bank decided to replace Prodyot Kumar and Dilip Karmakar by two Special Assistants promoted from clerical cadre in accordance with the rules of promotion and those two Special Assistants were posted at the Clearing House and Prodyot Kumar and Dilip Karmakar were transferred to the branch of the Bank. We also find in the written statement that Prodyot Kumar Dutta, one of the concerned workmen was duly offered the post of Special Assistant of the Bank, but the said offer was refused. Dilip Karmakar also became eligible for promotion to the post of Special Assistant subsequent to his transfer but at the time of filing written statement no response was made by him in reply to the notification of the Bank. In the circumstances the Bank's prayer is that the workmen cannot, in view of the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement and Rules for promotion, be entitled to the reliefs as claimed in the present case.

4. Mr. A. K. Basu, learned Advocate appeared for the Union and Mr. M. R. Sarbadhikari, the Law Officer of the Bank represented its management. At the time of hearing, the preliminary point raised in the written statement about nature of dispute and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal has not been pressed.

5. It has been first contended by Mr. Basu on behalf of the Union that in view of paragraphs 5.2 and 5.6 of the Bipartite Agreement and the judgement of the Supreme Court, the two concerned workmen became Special Assistants of the Bank particularly because they had been working for a long time as representatives of the Bank at the Clearing House drawing special allowance as Special Assistant. This argument in my view is without any substance. Admittedly the two workmen were appointed in clerical cadre and while working as representatives at the Clearing House they did some duties which were those of Special Assistant and according to the provision of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66, they were getting the special allowance of Rs. 91 for their doing those duties. After their transfer from the Clearing House, they were not allowed such duties and were not given the special allowance. Chapter I of the Bipartite Settlement says that provisions of the Shastri Award as modified by the Desai Award will govern the service conditions of the Bank's workmen except to the extent that the same have been modified by the Bipartite Settlement. Chapter V of the said Settlement relates to the special allowance. Paragraph 5.2 says that a member of the clerical staff shall be entitled to get special allowance as stated therein for undertaking the duties/responsibilities of a Special Assistant as indicated in Part I of Appendix 'B' to the Settlement. According to Appendix 'B' a clerk will get special allowance if he performs, in addition to his routine duties, certain other duties on the terms and conditions mentioned in Chapter V. Paragraph 5.2 of the Settlement read with Appendix 'B' makes it clear that if an employee of the Bank belonging to clerical cadre is required to perform the duties of a Special Assistant as mentioned in Part I of Appendix 'B', he shall get special allowance so long as he performs such duties in addition to his own routine duties. If the clerk is not required to do such additional duties, he will not get the special allowance in case of transfer or otherwise. Paragraph 5.6 of the Settlement states that the special allowance is intended to compensate the workers for doing additional duties. Paragraph 5.7 of the Settlement says that the workmen will be entitled to a special allowance if he is required to perform duty or duties and/or undertakes the responsibilities listed against the category. The word 'if' is significant to indicate that he will get allowance only in case he performs additional duty or duties besides the duties of his own cadre. According to the Paragraph 5.9, "A workman will be entitled to a special allowance only so long as he is in charge of such work or the performance of such duties which attract special allowance." Paragraph 5.13, particularly explanation (i) is relevant. Explanation (i) reads as follows:

#### EXPLANATION :

- (i) In case where a workman, not in receipt of a special allowance at the date of this Settlement, has been performing duties/responsibilities which will now attract a special allowance in terms of this Settlement, banks will be free to withdraw such duties/responsibilities and in that case no special allowance will be payable. Alternatively such a workman may be required to perform if necessary, by reallocation,

the duties/responsibilities which attract the special allowance and in that case the appropriate special allowance will be payable to him".

6. In the case before me, the two concerned workmen, Prodyot Dutta and Dilip Karmakar were in the clerical staff. They were acting as representatives of the Bank at the Clearing House of the Reserve Bank performing some additional duties as per paragraph 5.2 of the Settlement read with Appendix B referred to therein. For such performance of the duties in addition to their routine work of the cadre, they were getting special allowance of a Special Assistant. Mere getting a special allowance payable to a Special Assistant according to the terms of the Settlement did not make them who were clerks 'Special Assistants'. Such payment of allowance to a person of Clerical cadre does not mean promotion to the post of Special Assistant. Rather the fact is that for doing some additional duties of a Special Assistant, the two concerned workmen, though belonging to clerical cadre got the special allowance as per terms of the Settlement. Mr. Bose argued that Paragraph 4 of the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Central Bank reported in AIR 1976 925 will support his content on that the two workmen in question were Special Assistants. I am sorry to say that nowhere in the judgement has it been stated that a clerk performing some additional duties of a Special Assistant besides his own normal duties of his cadre will automatically be promoted to the post of Special Assistant or should be regarded as such.

7. Next it has been argued by Mr. Basu that when the workmen worked as representatives of the Bank at the Clearing House for a long time and were receiving allowance of a Special Assistant, they became Special Assistants or at least the Bank should have appointed them as Special Assistants and ought not to have transferred them from the Clearing House. This argument is again utterly unacceptable. The workmen's service was transferable. No workman can claim that once he is posted at a particular post or branch of the Bank, he should remain there till his retirement or at his pleasure. According to its convenience or exigencies the Bank can put an employee at a particular place by transfer or otherwise. There is no evidence of mala fides or vindictiveness on the part of the Bank for punishing the workmen or harassing them by transferring them from the Clearing House. The workmen can have no right to object to the transfer and to remain at the Clearing House simply because for such transfer they would not get special allowance. I have already stated that they got the allowance only because they were to perform some additional duties. After transfer no such additional duties were to be performed by the workmen and as such they cannot claim such allowance. Long stay at a particular place does not create right for the workmen to claim permanent stay there.

8. On the other hand, it appears from the evidence that Prodyot Dutta was given an opportunity for promotion to the post of Special Assistant when his turn came for promotion according to seniority. Prodyot Dutta has stated in his evidence, "As the promotion was offered to me during conciliation proceeding, I did not accept the offer." He further stated, "As I was working as a Special Assistant in the Clearing House, I did not find any meaning in the offer of the promotion to the same office." The first part of the sentence is clearly wrong as he never worked as a Special Assistant. In the former statement quoted above, he said that he did not accept the offer as there was conciliation proceeding. He, therefore, knew that he was not a Special Assistant. Ext. W-22 dated 20-5-77 shows that Prodyot Dutta knew from the notice Board that he was offered the post of Special Assistant and that a registered letter was sent to his residence. Clearly this offer was not accepted by Prodyot. Thereafter his junior Utpal Ganguly and Kamaldev Mukherjee were appointed Special Assistants. Before them however Prodyot Dutta was offered promotion. This will appear in Ext. M-17 dated 18-5-77. Appointment of Kamaldev as Special Assistant after refusal by Prodyot will appear in Ext. M-20 dated 13-7-77 and that of Utpal Ganguly will appear in Ext. M-21 dated 14-7-77. Now, in the seniority list of clerks of the Bank as on 31-12-76 which is not disputed before me, namely Ext. M-28, the name of Prodyot Dutta appears in serial No. 34 and the name of Kamal Dev in serial No. 62. The name of Utpal Ganguly in serial No. 63 and then Dilip Karmakar's name appears. In this case at first Prodyot was offered promotion but he refused. Next according to seniority others including Kamaldev and Utpal were offered the promotion to the post of Special Assistant and the offers were accepted. After the transfer of Prodyot and Dilip, the promoted officers were

placed at the Clearing House in places of the former to act officially as Special Assistant in their own capacity without incurring extra expenses by way of allowance to persons of clerical cadre for performing some additional duties. There was nothing wrong in transferring the concerned workmen from the Clearing House and posting the newly promoted Special Assistants. However, the fact remains that on no ground can the workmen concerned claim to be Special Assistant or to remain at the Clearing House with special allowance. In this connection I may mention that about legality of the promotion of the persons placed instead of the workmen in question at the Clearing House has not been challenged in the written statement of the Union. Moreover these promotions were bonafide and legal.

9. Although not pleaded in the written statement, Mr. Basu has argued that the Bank ought not to have transferred the workmen from the Clearing House without serving a notice under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act because according to him the payment of allowance is a service condition and for non-payment of such allowance due to transfer is a change of service condition. I have already discussed the circumstances in which special allowance is paid and the terms and conditions are laid in the Bipartite Settlement which forms part of service condition. I have already held that according to the service conditions appearing in Bipartite Settlement, so long as a clerk is required to perform duties of the Special Assistant in addition to his own routine duties, he shall be entitled to get the stipulated allowance and as soon as he is not required or ceases to perform those additional duties by transfer or otherwise, he cannot claim the special allowance. Therefore, in such cases there is no change of service condition and as such no notice under Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act is required. I reject the contention of Mr. Basu. In this case, it appears, the two concerned workmen wanted to work in the Clearing House as representatives of the Bank with special allowance of a Special Assistant to avoid transfer and at the same time enjoy allowance. This they cannot do.

10. Before I come to a close, I would say that Mr. Basu relied very much on the decision of the Supreme Court in AIR 1976 SC 929. I shall quote only relevant portions of the judgment. Regarding Paragraph 5.2 of the Bipartite Settlement it has been held:

"In paragraph 5.6 of that agreement the special allowance provided for under paragraph 5.2 is said to be intended to compensate a workman for performance or discharge of certain additional duties and functions requiring greater skill or responsibilities, over and above the routine duties and functions of a workman in the same cadre."

It has been further held:

"Admittedly in order to be entitled to the special allowance one need not do all the duties mentioned in Appendix B".

Referring to paragraph 5.6 the Supreme Court Says:

"It is obvious from a reading of that Paragraph that all workmen are entitled to special allowance provided they discharge certain additional duties and functions requiring greater skill or responsibilities over and above routine duties and functions of a workman in the same cadre mentioned in Appendix B."

It is needless to say that the said decision does not at all help Mr. Basu but in my view it goes against his contention.

11. Giving my best consideration to the facts of this case as indicated above, I find that the claims as made in the written statement and as laid before me during the hearing are without any basis and the same are untenable. The workmen concerned had no reason to claim confirmation as Special Assistants in the Clearing House. In answer to the question raised in the Scheduled to the Reference, I hold that the action of the management of the Bank was justified in denying confirmation as Special Assistants, formal or otherwise as claimed by Prodyot Kumar Dutta and Dilip Karmarkar in the Clearing House, Calcutta. Those two workmen can get no relief.

This is my award.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 15th April, 1981.

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12011/47/77-D. II(A)]

**S.O. 1522.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 27-4-81

**BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)  
AT HYDERABAD.**

**Industrial Dispute No. 41 of 1978.**

**BETWEEN**

Workmen of State Bank of India, Hyderabad.

**AND**

The Management of State Bank of India, Hyderabad.  
**APPEARANCES**

Sri K. Narasimham, Advocate for the Workman.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murty, Hon. Secretary, Andhra Pradesh  
Federation of Chamber of Commerce & Industry  
for the Management.

**AWARD**

Under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour referred to this Tribunal the following dispute between the Workmen and the Management of State Bank of India Hyderabad, by its Order No. L-12012/39/78-D.II.A. dated 23/25-10-1978 :

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Hyderabad in not providing employment to Shri D. Veera Hannuman, ex-sub-staff, Hyderabad Branch of the Bank after 1-10-77 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the Workman is briefly as follows :—

(i) He was first appointed in the Gudivada Branch of this Bank in October, 1970. From that time he had been employed in this Bank for 37 days, 177 days, 79 days, 216 days and 82 days in the years 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 respectively. During the above period he was employed as a messenger except for 8 days during which period his services had been utilised as watchman. This Bank resorted to this stratagem of periodically breaking the services of this workman and employing some other person or persons during such break periods. During the said period, this Bank also employed several other persons, namely, S. Ibrahim, M. S. Prasad, A. Brahmaniah, B. Ratna Raju, D. Raghavulu, N. Ramabhasaviah, Ch. Ramakrishna and A. Kalik from time to time. There was no need for the Management to employ so many persons either simultaneously or even at different periods by effecting breaks in the services of this workman. Such practice was resorted to by the Management with the intention of depriving the concerned persons including this workman of continuous service and to avoid employing them as permanent workmen in the service of this Bank. The Bank resorted to the policy of arbitrarily and capriciously breaking the services of the concerned workmen and picking and choosing between them at different periods, without observing the principles and the rule of seniority. This amounts to unfair labour practice on the part of the employer since the entire modus operandi was aimed to deny and deprive workmen of their legal rights, benefits and claims. The Respondent Bank did not even care to maintain a register for these workmen whom it choose to call 'casual' workers. A perusal of the attendance registers for the relevant periods and an impartial and unbiased assessment of the same will reveal that there was adequate and continuous work for at least two messengers as against which the Management of the Bank resorted to employment of workers on casual or temporary basis. The Management adopted the practice of 'hire' and 'fire' which has now been outlawed by judicial pronouncements including awards of Industrial Tribunals and Judgements of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Hence the action of the Management can be stated to be nothing short of unfair labour practice.

(ii) The subsequent appointment/employment of other persons as messengers in the very same branch on a permanent basis goes to establish that the vacancy in which this workman was employed during the relevant period was a regular

and permanent vacancy. Hence it cannot be contended by the Respondent that this workman had been recruited or appointed to discharge some casual work. The work entrusted to this workman was the work of a messenger and so it is a work to be attended to within the Bank premises, and in connection with the work which was not only incidental but was in fact a integral part of the Bank's day to day work. Hence the Bank's action in treating this workman as casual and in terminating his services at will was clearly illegal and it is also an act of unfair labour practice. This workman was transferred from the Gudivada Branch to Gudivada Bazar Branch whenever the work in the latter branch required the services of a messenger. The services of this workman were therefore transferable and subject to transfers, and in the circumstances there was no question of treating this workman as a casual employee to discharge casual functions. Hence the termination of the service of this workman and his subsequent non-employment by this Bank are clearly illegal and they amount to unfair labour practice.

(iii) The unfair labour practice was clearly brought out in the action of the Bank in appointing A. Khaliq on full time continuously, while treating this workman on a casual basis in spite of the fact that Khaliq is junior to this workman. Khaliq is junior to this workman as the former joined service in this Bank even before Khaliq was appointed in this Bank and the total period of service of this workman is more than that of Khaliq. The Bank had chosen to make the junior a permanent employee and terminated the services of a senior employee by resorting to two breaks in service arbitrarily and capriciously and thereby taking up the untenable position that this workman had not put in 240 days continuous service. Such conduct on the part of this Bank also amounts to unfair labour practice as otherwise this workman could have completed 240 days of continuous service. The attempt on the part of the employer in undermining the operation of labour and social security legislation and preventing him from enjoying the fruits of such legislation is an act of unfair labour practice.

(iv) Under Section 25 D. of I.D. Act, the employer is bound to maintain a register for making entries thereon in regard to the workmen who present themselves for employment. This Bank violated the mandatory provisions of I.D. Act in not maintaining the above register. Having violated the mandatory provisions of statute law and having acted illegally, this Bank is now trying to take advantage of its own illegal action by claiming that this workman did not present himself for employment. The question of this workman presenting himself or failing to do so in this Bank for employment should be a matter of record as required by provisions of law. The Bank deliberately failed to maintain such record, for its purpose was to block this workman from claiming the benefit of statute law including permanency in employment and other statutory benefits. Having committed violation and breach of the law, it is not open to the Bank to take advantage of its own breach or illegality to deny justice to the concerned workman. The termination of the service of this workman at various times amounted to retrenchment. It might be that he was not entitled to continuous service or notice pay in terms of Section 25(F) of I.D. Act. But at the same time, the provisions of Sections 25(G) and 25(H) are applicable to this workman and when there was scope or possibility for employment, this workman should have been absorbed in such employment in preference to any other person junior to him. Thus the Management violated Sections 25(G) and 25(H) of I. D. Act in engaging juniors to this workman without providing employment to him. Further the termination of the services of this workman and subsequent non-employment of this workman were illegal in terms of para 522 of the Sastry Award. As per the said provisions, the Management was bound to give notice of termination even to temporary workmen. At no time any notice was given to this workman and it is needless to state that no reasons were given for such termination. Hence the termination of his service and his subsequent non-employment by the Management of the Bank are clearly illegal and unjustified. Hence the reinstatement of this workman with back wages from 1-3-1976 together with all attendant and concomitant benefits with provident fund etc., should be allowed and he should be made a permanent employee of the Bank in seniority to A. Khaliq.

3. The case of the Respondent-Bank is briefly as follows :—

(i) Employment of persons is a managerial function and no one can claim that he should be employed. Employment

depends on suitability, having required qualifications, apart from availability of vacancies, and even if one should possess such qualifications, employment cannot be claimed. Such a demand cannot be an industrial dispute and hence the reference as made is illegal and it is outside the purview of the I.D. Act.

(ii) This workman was working on a casual basis as messenger in the branch office of this Bank at Gudivada. His appointment was purely on casual basis arising out of leave vacancies and due to exigencies of work. The allegations that this Management resorted to the practice of effecting break in service of this workman with a view to deprive him of the continuous service and to avoid employing him on permanent basis in this Bank are not correct. This workman was employed in leave vacancies i.e. the period during which regular employees were on leave. The allegation that this Management had not followed the principles and rules of seniority while engaging a temporary and casual messenger is not correct. The further allegation that there was adequate and continuous work for atleast two messengers during the relevant period in the Respondent Bank is not correct. The practice of employing casual messengers in leave vacancies and terminating their services after the permanent incumbent returns from the leave does not amount to the practice of hire and fire. The allegation that some other persons appointed on permanent basis were much juniors to the Petitioner is mis-leading and conveys a wrong picture. During the relevant period there was no scope to employ more than one permanent messenger as there was not much work. The allegation that this workman was transferred from Gudivada branch to Gudivada Bazar branch whenever the work in the latter branch required the services of a messenger is not correct. This workman himself sought employment with Gudivada Bazar branch and he was given work by that Bazar branch whenever available. The allegation that the unfair labour practice was clearly brought out in the action of the Management in appointing A. Khaliq on permanent basis even though he was much junior to this workman is not correct. The Management is not required to maintain a register as per Section 25(b) of I.D. Act for the casual appointment of messengers and as such there is no violation of the mandatory provisions of the above Section. It is not correct to state that the Management was bound to give notice of termination as per para 522 of the Sastry award to this workman. The reference only contemplates that whether the action of the Management in not providing employment to this workman is justified and if not to what relief. Thus there is no reference with regard to the justification of the alleged termination of services of this workman by the Management. As this workman was only a casual employee employed in leave vacancies, he cannot claim employment continuously in a permanent vacancy. At present there are no vacancies in this branch office of the Respondent Bank and hence this Management cannot provide employment to this workman.

4. It is clear from the reference that termination of the services of this workman is not within the scope of this reference, and that fact was admitted even by the learned counsel for the workman. Hence there is no need to discuss about the said aspect and hence the pleadings and evidence in regard to the same need not be discussed. So the only point for consideration is as to whether the Management is bound to re-employ this workman.

5. M. W. 1 who worked as Branch Manager of Gudivada Bazar Branch of this Bank from 1975 to 1977 deposed that at the end of September, 1975, this workman approached him with a request to provide him a temporary job in that branch and he appointed him as a temporary watchman of the branch, and even before this workman was appointed in this branch, one Khaliq was appointed as temporary watchman in that branch. In view of the decision of the Head Office of this Bank, the posts of watchman were abolished, and so both Khaliq and this workman were removed w.e.f. 1-3-1976. Subsequently Khaliq was appointed in temporary vacancy of the post of messenger. Further vacancies in the post of messengers used to arise when they have to send messengers with cash to the linked branch of State Bank of India, Gudivada Branch for remitting the cash. Khaliq used to come to him everyday when he worked in that Bazar Branch, and whenever there was vacancy in the post of messenger, he used to appoint him. But as this workman, a resident of Pedda Irrikupadu, a hamlet of Gudivada, was

not coming to that branch everyday and as he was not available on the days on which the vacancies had arisen, he could not appoint him as and when the vacancies had arisen.

6 The evidence of this workman who was examined as WW 1 shows that he worked as a temporary messenger in Gudivada Branch of this Bank from 14 10 1971 till 29 2 1976 with interruptions. He admitted that he was being appointed as substitute messenger in permanent leave vacancies. He also said that he worked for 5 days as full time messenger in September and October, 1977. He admitted in the cross examination that he was not transferred from Gudivada Main Branch to Gudivada Bazar Branch. He also deposed that when the Manager of the Gudivada Branch informed him that there might be vacancy in the Bazar Branch as it was newly opened, he went there and then he was appointed as watchman in that branch. He was not appointed in Gudivada Branch subsequent to July, 1975, as no vacancy had arisen in that branch. He admitted that in the Bazar Branch Khaliq was appointed first and then he was appointed. He added that he and Khaliq went to that branch simultaneously. He denied the suggestion that after the abolition of the post of watchman in that bazar branch, he was not going there regularly.

7 When this workman deposed that he worked in the main branch of this Bank at Gudivada from 1971, in order to show that he is senior to Khaliq, no evidence is adduced for the Respondent-Management to show that Khaliq worked in the main branch or the Bazar branch of this Bank even before 1971. So if the service at the main branch in Gudivada and the service in the bazar branch at Gudivada are taken together then it can be stated on the basis of the material on record that this workman was senior to Khaliq. But this workman had not placed any material to show that the Gudivada main branch of this Bank and its bazar branch at that place should be treated as parts of one unit for determining the seniority of a messenger. So when there is no provision to his effect and if there are no administrative instructions from the Head Office of this Bank, those two branches cannot be treated as parts of one unit. So if each is treated as separate unit, then the service in the main branch at Gudivada cannot be counted for determining seniority in the bazar branch. Admittedly Khaliq is senior to this workman in the bazar branch.

8 The learned counsel for this workman contended as follows.—Under para 2120 of Desai Award temporary employee means 'an employee who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature, or who is employed temporarily as an additional employee in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature and includes an employee other than a permanent employee who is appointed in a temporary vacancy of a permanent workman'. Hence when this workman was said to have been appointed in leave vacancy of a permanent workman of this Bank, this workman should be treated as a temporary employee but not a casual employee. Under Section 25(D) of I D Act, the Management is bound to maintain a muster roll for making entries therein in regard to the workmen who may present themselves for work at the establishment at the appointed time during normal working hours. But the Management in this case had not maintained such a book and having failed to maintain it, it is not open to contend that this workman did not turn up to offer his services even when he used to attend this Bank to make himself available to attend to the duties if appointed in a vacancy that may arise. The termination of the services of this workman amounts to retrenchment as per Section 2(oo) of I D Act and hence Section 25(B) of I D Act is applicable. Even assuming that the said provision is not applicable on the same analogy the senior of the retrenched workmen should be preferred to the junior of the retrenched workmen and as this workman was senior to Khaliq and as Khaliq was appointed as a permanent employee, this workman should also be appointed as a permanent employee by treating him as senior to Khaliq.

9 The case of the Management is briefly as follows.—The right of employment is a managerial function. No one, even if having the requisite qualifications and even if vacancy arises, can claim employment in any industrial establishment as it is a managerial function. So this reference whereby this workman is claiming employment, is not valid. In 1954(2) LLJ page 314 (ODEON CINEMA v. WORKERS OF SAGAR

TALKIES), it was held that even if the Management had not addressed the Employment Exchange requesting it to sponsor candidates, the employment of any person by the said Management cannot be held as invalid. Further there is no obligation for the Management to re-appoint the same temporary employee, who was previously employed in a temporary vacancy and whose services were terminated after the purpose is over, when again a temporary vacancy arises. If it is stated that the same temporary employee who was previously employed temporarily and whose services were later terminated after the purpose was over, has to be re-appointed whenever temporary vacancy arises it will cause hardship to the Management. In case of some categories just as the case of a messenger in a Bank, temporary vacancy may arise for only one day or from day to day and similar vacancy may or may not arise on the following day or days for it is a case of appointing a messenger for remitting the cash in the bank branch. So branch at the time when the vacancy arises, if the previously appointed temporary employee had not turned up then it is certainly open to the Management to engage another, or when the work of previously employed temporary employee is not considered to be satisfactory, it is not proper to insist upon the Management to re-employ such person again. So circumstances may arise whereby it may not be possible or it may not be proper for the Management to re-employ the previously employed temporary employee.

10 It was further contended for the Management as follows.—Section 25(D) of I D Act is applicable only in regard to the workman laid off by any establishment. Section 2(kkk) of I D Act defines lay off as follows.—

'Lay-off' (with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions) means the failure, refusal or inability of an employer on account of shortage of coal, power or raw materials or the accumulation of stocks or the breakdown of machinery or for any other reason to give employment to a workman whose name is borne on the muster rolls of his industrial establishment and who has not been retrenched.

Explanation —

The phrase 'for any other reason' in the above definition is held to be a reason which is allied or analogous to reasons already specified as can be seen from 1960(2) LLJ page 275 (KAIRBETTA ESTATE v. RAJAMANICKAM & OTHERS). So the termination of the services of a temporary employee after the purpose is over, cannot be treated as 'lay off'. So the termination of the services of this workman cannot be held as 'lay off' and consequently Section 25(D) of I D Act cannot be invoked by this workman. So it cannot be stated that the Management is bound to maintain a register for making entries in regard to the temporary employees whose services were terminated, if they turn up to offer their services to the said Management. Rule 77 read with Rule 76 of I D (Central) Rules 1957 shows that seniority list has to be prepared only in regard to workman who had been in continuous service for not less than one year under the Management. But as this workman was not in continuous service here is no need to maintain any seniority list in regard to this workman or the other workmen who were in service for less than one year, even if the Management had the necessity to retrench them. So when the above Rule 77 is not applicable to this workman he cannot invoke Section 25(H) of I D Act read with Rule 78 of I D (Central) Rules 1957 in order to claim re-employment before the employment of Khaliq even if this workman was senior to Khaliq. When there are specific rules in regard to re-employment in I D Act then the workman can claim re-employment on the basis of those rules and the claim for re-employment cannot be determined in the light of the general rules of industrial adjudication as held in 1962(2) LLJ page 621 (ANAKAPALLA CO-OP AGL & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY v. ITS WORKMEN). So when this workman is not entitled to re-employment on the basis of Section 25(H) of I D Act read with Rule 78 of I D (Central) Rules, 1957, he is not entitled to claim re-employment by relying on the principle of seniority as adumbrated in the above provisions. In any case this workman had not referred to any Standing Order to indicate that he is senior to Khaliq. So this workman is not entitled to claim re-employment and much less re-employment in preference to Khaliq.

11 It is true that para 2120 of Desai Award includes even the employees posted in leave vacancies of permanent workmen in the category of temporary employees. But the learned counsel for the Management contended that the said

provision is applicable only for consideration of the provisions of the said Award and the same should not be considered as a basis for holding this workman as temporary employee even for the purposes of I. D. Act. Any how there is no need to consider as to which of the contentions is valid for the purposes of this petition, for there is no need to consider for this petition, in view of the contentions raised for the parties, as to whether this workman is a casual employee or a temporary employee and hence I am not discussing it.

12. Employment is admittedly a managerial function. But this is a case where the workman is claiming re-employment and it is not a case of claiming employment for the first time. The learned counsel for the Management had not referred to any decisions to show that the right of re-employment is also a managerial function. In any case, when there are certain provisions in I.D. Act in regard to the right of re-employment, and if any workman is entitled to re-employment on the basis of such provisions, then it can certainly be stated that a 'reference' in regard to re-employment is valid 'reference'.

13. In view of the decision of the Supreme Court in 1960(2) 11J page 275 (KAIRBETTA ESTATE v. RAJAMANICKAM & OTHERS), it can be stated that this is not a case of 'laying off' the workman. Further if a workman is 'laid off' then under certain circumstances, the said workmen are entitled to certain wages during the period of lay off if they offer themselves for the work during the said period, and hence it is necessary for the Management to maintain a register as referred to in Section 25(D) of I.D. Act to make entries about such workmen who offer themselves for duty during the lay-off period. But it is not stated for this workman that he is entitled to 'lay off' wages after his services were terminated after the expiry of the period for which he was appointed. So it can be stated that Section 25(D) of I.D. Act is not applicable in this case, and hence the Management is not bound to maintain a register under the above provision in regard to the temporary employees whose services were terminated after the expiry of the period for which they were appointed, even if they turn up in order to find out whether any fresh vacancy would arise.

14. In view of Section 25(H) of I.D. Act and Rules, 76 to 78 of I.D. (Central) Rules, 1957, even the learned counsel for the workman conceded that the above provisions are not applicable in regard to this workman as he had not put in continuous service of one year. But he urged that on the same analogy, senior amongst the temporary employees should be preferred to the junior whenever a vacancy arises after, after their services were terminated. But if the legislature feels that Section 25(H) of I.D. Act should be made applicable even to employees who had not put in service of one continuous year, then there is no need to limit the application of that provision only to employees who had put in continuous service of one year or more as referred to in Rules 76 and 78 of I.D. (Central) Rules, 1957. So though generally it is proper and desirable on the part of the Management to prefer a senior to junior even if there is no rule to that effect, still circumstances may arise as referred to by the Management, whereby the Management may not hold it feasible to appoint a senior or it may not hold it proper to prefer the senior to a junior. Anyhow when there is no provision, whereby senior of the retrenched employee cannot claim re-employment in preference to his juniors, when he had not put in continuous service for one year or more, such an employee cannot claim re-employment in preference to another such retrenched employee, even if he happens to be senior to such retrenched employee who was re-employed.

15. Further the Supreme Court held in 1962(2) 11J page 621 (ANAKAPALLA COOP. AGL. & INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY v. ITS WORKMEN) that claim for re-employment against the successor-in-interest to the vendor company should not be determined in the light of general principles of industrial adjudication but by reference to the specific provisions of Section 25(FF) of I.D. Act. So the above decision suggests that if there is a specific provision with regard to re-employment then the concerned employee has to invoke that provision for re-employment and he cannot claim re-employment in the light of general principles of

industrial adjudication. So far as this workman is concerned there is no specific provision similar to Section 25(FF) of I.D. Act. The general provision is Section 25(H) of I.D. Act. But I already held that this workman is not entitled to the benefit of the above provision read with Rules 76 and 78 of I.D. (Central) Rules, 1957, as he had not put in one year of continuous service.

16. Of course it is alleged for this workman that the Management resorted to the practice of terminating the services of this workman in order to see that he is not having continuous service for one year. But there is no material to prove it. On the other hand the case of the Management is that this workman was appointed in leave vacancies and as and when the regular incumbent used to return, the services of this workman were dispensed with. It is also the case of the Management that in case of appointment of a messenger in remitting cash to the link branch, vacancy arises from day to day and it is not a case of continuous vacancy, and the persons, who were available when the said vacancy had arisen, were appointed in such vacancies. Hence there is no material to prove that the Management had intentionally terminated the services of this workman, even when there was vacancy in order to see that this workman had not the continuous service of one year.

17. I already observed that if Bazar Branch is taken as a separate unit, then this workman cannot be treated as senior to Khaliq. This workman had not referred to any material to show that this branch and main branch at Gudivada were parts of the same unit for the purpose of determining the seniority of messengers or that the various periods of service of messengers in the various branches of this Bank should be totalled in order to determine their inter se seniority. Hence when this workman had not referred to any standing orders or provisions of the Awards in regard to seniority, there is no possibility of accepting the version of this workman that he is senior to Khaliq. So even on that basis also, he cannot claim re-employment in preference to Khaliq.

18. So the action of the Management of the State Bank of India, Hyderabad in not providing employment to Shri D. Veera Hannuman, ex-sub-staff, Hyderabad branch of the Bank after 1-10-77 cannot be treated as unjustified.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 9th day of April, 1981.

V. NEELADRI RAO, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/39/78-D II.(A)]

#### APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses examined for workman :

W.W. 1 D. Veera Hannuman.

For Management :

M.W. 1 G. Subramaniam.

#### DOCUMENTS EXHIBITED BY THE WORKMAN :

Ex. W1 True copy of the certificate dt. 3-7-76 issued by the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Gudivada to Shri D. Veera Hannuman stating that he worked for a total period of 599 days from 14-10-71 to 25-7-75.

Ex. W2 Certificate dt. 11-9-76 issued by the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Gudivada Bazar to Sri D. Veera Hannuman stating that he worked for a total period of 127 days from 20-9-75 to 29-2-76.

Ex. W3 Certificate dt. 11-10-77 issued by the Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Gudivada Bazar to D. Veera Hannuman stating that he worked for 5 days from 28-9-77 to 1-10-77 and 3-10-77.

#### DOCUMENTS EXHIBITED BY THE MANAGEMENT :

—NII—

Sd/-  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

**S.O. 1523.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 24-4-1981.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 139 of 1980.

In re: State : Uttar Pradesh.

The President, U. P. Bank Employees' Federation,  
26/104, Birhana Road, Kanpur. Petitioner

Versus

The General Manager,  
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur,  
S.M.S. Highway, Jaipur. Respondent.

## AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its order No. L-12011/69/79-D.IIA dated the 20th December, 1980 referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Kaushalpur Branch, Kanpur in not confirming S/Shri S.P. Tandon, Naresh Srivastava, M. K. Pandey and B. P. Prajapati is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled and from which date ?"

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. The workmen side filed a statement of claim and then the case was adjourned for written statement. When the case came up before me today the 14th April, 1981 a written statement was filed on behalf of the respondent—Bank but none has appeared for the workman side. In view thereof and in view of the fact that it was stated in the written statement that all the workmen who are parties in this reference have since been conferred w.e.f. 1-7-80 this reference has become infructuous. Statement of Shri P. Suryanarayan, representative of the Management was recorded which reads as under :

Statement of Shri P. Suryanarayan on S. A.

"I tender my written statement Ex. M/1. All the workmen who are claimant in this reference have been confirmed w.e.f. 1-7-80, and as such reference has been infructuous. Award be made accordingly."

In these circumstances I do find that certainly the confirmation of these workmen w.e.f. 1-7-80 has resulted in adjustment of this dispute and to that extent the order of reference on 20-12-80 has become infructuous and no cause of action remained to the workman after they were confirmed. In view of these facts it is awarded that this reference has become infructuous and parties are left to bear own costs. Further ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.

Dated : the 14th April, 1981.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-12011/69/79-D II(A)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1981

**S.O. 1524.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu Division, Khammam District (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25-4-81.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD.

Industrial Dispute No. 25 of 1978

BETWEEN

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Yellandu, Division Khammam Dist. (Hussain Mia, Ex-Coal Filler).

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Yellandu, Kothagudem Division, Khammam Distt.

## APPEARANCES :

Sarvasri P. Vithal Rao and P. Venkateshwarlu, Advocates for the Workman.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Hon. Secretary, Federation of A. P. Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad and Sri P. Krishnaji, D.D.O., Yellandu for the Management.

## AWARD

On an industrial dispute that arose between the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Yellandu Division, Khammam District and their Workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule, the Government of India by its Order F. No. L-21012(8)/78-DIV(B), Ministry of Labour, New Delhi dt. 23-8-1978 referred the same to this Tribunal for adjudication under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu Division of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem in dismissing Shri Hussain Mia, Ex-Coal Filler in Jawahar Khani No. 1, Mine from service with effect from 15-12-1975 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

2. As per my Order dated 6-3-1981 I held that the domestic enquiry conducted by the Management in this case was fair and it was in conformity with the principles of natural justice. Hence the other relevant pleadings will be referred to now.

3 The case of the Petitioner is briefly as follows :—Both the parents of this workman died at a time when he was only 13 years old. So he came down to Yellandu for livelihood as no one was available to look after him. Two years after he came over to Yellandu, this Management gave him job as Coal Cutter in 25 Pit Incline in S.C. Company Mines at Yellandu. Seven or eight years after he joined service, his wife died within three years after their marriage. From the time he came over to Yellandu, he was staying in the house of Smt. Pulbesibai and she was treating him as one of her sons. That Pulbesibai is having two sons—Durga Singh and Chaina Singh. Tahsildar, Yellandu granted patta to her for 5 acres which is located near the J. K. Mines. The management of S. C. Company laid a road from Yellandu-Kothagudem P. W. D. road to J. K. Mines through the said patta land of Pulbesibai the foster mother of this workman and the management also dumped coal in it. Then they raised objection for the said illegal occupation by the management, and requested the Management either to pay compensation



or in the alternative to give jobs to the two sons of Pulbesibai. But the Management did not give proper reply. As it was a matter of his foster mother, he had to take much interest in representing the matter to the Management, and because of that Sri Malliah, S. M. E. bore grudge against him and got him charge sheeted for alleged misbehaviour and riotous behaviour with false allegations. But as he could not prove the allegation levelled against him, he issued another charge sheet for his frequent absence from duty, and he was suspended for 10 days. Having not satisfied with it, finally he got him dismissed from service illegally, even though he never mis-behaved with his Officers and he had discharged his duty with utmost dignity and respectfulness to his superiors without any blemish in his service of 18 years. He had to absent as he was representing the matter of his foster mother before the authorities and as he sustained injuries in Mines. As he was vehemently opposing the illegal acts of the Company people, he was dismissed from his job illegally. On the basis of false report given by Sri Malliah, S.M.E., Police at Yellandu filed S.I. 250/78 against him. The attitude of the Management towards him is discriminating and prejudicial. The other employees who were either suspended or dismissed from service on the allegation of the frequent absence from duty, were already reinstated in service and they are working in J. K. Mines.

4. The case of the Management is briefly as follows :— This workman was issued charge sheet dated 17-9-1975 by the Colliery Manager, Jawahar Khani Nos. 1 and 2 Inclines by alleging that he abused Sri T. Malliah, Superintending Mining Engineer (S.M.E.) Jawahar Khani Nos. 1 and 2 Inclines at his office room in the evening on 13-9-1975 and threatened him with dire consequences to the extent of killing him, and he also abused the wife of Sri T. Malliah and Sri V. Ramachander Rao, Welfare Officer, Jawahar Khani No. 1 and 2 Inclines in filthy language and threatened that he would kill him on public road. This workman submitted his explanation dated 29-8-1975 to the Enquiry Labour Officer admitting that he had abused S.M.E. Even during the enquiry, this workman admitted the charge levelled against him. These charges were established during the enquiry. This workman was habitual absenting himself from work. The Management had taken the gravity of the misconduct and also the previous record of this workman while awarding the punishment of dismissal. This Management had not dumped coal in the land of Sri Hiralal in Survey No. 609. But he dumped coal in the part of the leased land of the Company in the above Survey No. 609. Sri Hiralal or this workman had not filed any case before the appropriate Authorities of this Management for the alleged illegal dumping of coal or the alleged encroachment in laying the road. S.M.E. is not the appointing authority. This workman admitted in his letter dated 28-9-1975 that when he went to S.M.E. the latter said that he did not know any thing about the alleged illegal occupation of the land and the matter should be referred to the Agent. Hence this workman had no reason to abuse the S.M.E. and his wife for the grievances, if any, he had against the Management. The conduct of this workman in using abusive and filthy language against the Senior Officer of the Mines and his wife and the Welfare Officer of the Mine, is not only highly objectionable but also subversive of the discipline. Hence the punishment awarded is not excessive.

5. It was urged for the Workman as follows :—Even as per the charge, the Welfare Officer was said to have been abused by this workman, but he was not examined. Thus, the evidence of S.M.E. is not corroborated. Further Standing Order Section 16(5) which is said to have been violated refers to riotous and indecent behaviour. The word "riotous" implies violence. But there is no evidence about violence and hence it has to be held that there is no prima facie case to show that the above provision was contravened. This workman was an illiterate. He had grievance because the Management illegally encroached into the patta land of the foster mother of this workman, and the Management also is dumping the coal in the same. Hence this workman repeatedly represented about the same. Even the incidence in question is in regard to the said representation. So the an illiterate workman behaved like that on that day as the management encroached upon the patta land of his foster mother, and when his previous record was good, the punishment of dismissal should be treated as excessive. So in the circumstances, the

punishment should be treated as dis-proportionate to the gravity of the grievance if any. So it has to be treated as an act of victimisation in view of the decision reported in F.I.C. COMMERCE v. R. K. MITAL AIR 19/2 S.C. (763). In GUJARAT STEEL TUBES LTD. v. IIS MAZDOOR SABHA 1980 L. & J. C. (1004), the Supreme Court held that labour is no more a factor in Production but a partner in industry, conceptually speaking, and less than full back wages is a sacrifice by those who can best afford and cannot be demanded by those, who least sacrifice their large "wages" though can best afford, if financial constraint is the ground urged by the Management as inability to pay full back pay to the worker. As it has to be held that there is no prima facie case, this workman should be reinstated with full back wages and, if it is held that this workman contravened any of these Standing Orders, then the punishment of dismissal is not justified in view of the circumstances referred to.

6. It was urged for the Management as follows :—Even this workman admitted the offence. This is a case where this workman abused the head of Division in this Company and also his wife in filthy language, even though the concerned Officer was not at fault. Even this workman admitted that the concerned Officer i.e. S.M.E. informed him that he was in no way concerned with the alleged encroachment if any, and he could represent the same to the concerned authorities of the Management. So when S.M.E. had not done anything to hurt the feelings of this workman or his foster mother, it has to be stated that this workman abused S.M.E. and his wife for no reason. If such a workman is reinstated it will be subversive to discipline in the Mine for it is a case of abusing the Officer who has to supervise the work of all the workers of the Division and to maintain discipline in the said Division. So in the circumstances, the act of the workman which complained herein should be treated as a serious misconduct. In SRI GOPALAKRISHNA MILLS v. LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE, 1981 L. & J. C. (209) it was held that a distinction should be made between technical misconduct and serious misconduct and the workmen guilty of the latter should not be reinstated by an order of the Tribunal if the Management dismissed him for such serious misconduct.

7. This workman was charge sheeted for abusing Sri T. Malliah, S.M.E., and for threatening to kill and for also abusing Welfare Officer, J. K. No. 1 and also for threatening to kill him. In the charge sheet it was stated that the above act of this workman amounts to riotous and indecent behaviour as per Standing Order 16(5) of this Company. It is true that the concerned Welfare Officer was not examined before the Enquiry Officer. But when others were examined besides Sri Malliah, S.M.E. before the Enquiry Officer and when the others were also eye witness it cannot be stated that there is no corroboration to the evidence of Sri T. Malliah, simply because the concerned Welfare Officer was not examined.

8. The words referred in Standing Order 16(5) are 'riotous and indecent'. The word 'and' has to be read as 'or' in the context. So in order to become a misconduct within the scope of Standing Order 16(5), the act complained of need not be both riotous and indecent. So even if the behaviour is merely indecent, still it amounts to misconduct under the above Standing Order. There is prima facie case to show that this workman abused Sri T. Malliah in filthy language and so it is a case of indecent behaviour. Hence I hold that there is a prima facie case to prove the misconduct on the part of this workman which comes within the scope of Standing Order No. 16(5).

9. Now it has to be seen whether the punishment of dismissal is excessive and harsh or the result of victimisation. S.M.E. is one of the highest officers in the Mine. He has to maintain discipline over a number of employees. As industrial harmony has to be maintained for the smooth functioning of the Mine or industry, the important officers, who have to maintain discipline, are expected to maintain proper discipline by behaving in a dignified manner. It is true that they should not give room for complaints from the members of the staff who work under them. But at times, for not fault of such officers, the workers working under them may rebel or try to rebel due to some mis-conception or mis-apprehension. In any case, if a worker abuses the officer under whom he works in filthy language in the presence of others in the

premises of the industry, then such indecent behaviour on the part of the workman should be treated as a grave misconduct, and if the Officer is not at fault there will not be any extenuating circumstances. In this case this workman stated that he had a grievance against the Management for he felt that the Management encroached upon the land of his foster mother in laying road and in dumping coal. If such encroachment is true, he should have made proper written representation to the concerned authorities and it is not proper for him to abuse the officer under whom he works, especially even after the said officer informed him that he was not concerned even if there is encroachment. So when a worker had chosen to abuse the officer under whom he works in a filthy language in the presence of other workers in the premises of the establishment and for no fault of that officer, and when the Management treated it as a grave misconduct and dismissed that workman, then it cannot be stated that it is case of excessive or harsh punishment.

10. In **SRI GOPALKRISHNA MILLS v. LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE**, 1981 L. & I. C., (209) the concerned workman had not only stopped his work without justification but refused to do his work even when ordered by superiors and also continued to remain on the spot and prevented the substitute worker from doing his work and the same was treated as grave misconduct. Therein it was held that even though he had no motive for causing loss to the Management, but when his action resulted in the stoppage of the work in the second shift, it cannot be stated that punishment of dismissal was disproportionate to gravity of offence. It was further held therein that even assuming that the said workman behaved like that as the Union leaders advised him like that, it will not be a justification for his misconduct. It was further held therein that leniency can only depend on the nature of the misconduct alleged against the workman and not on the question as to whether the workman is married or whether he has put in a particular period of service.

11. The act complained of against this workman in this case is such a grave one, that the punishment of dismissal cannot be treated as disproportionate to the gravity of the offence. So it cannot be treated as an act of victimisation. Further it cannot be stated that his management wanted to get rid of this workman, as he complained about the encroachment by this Management into the land of his foster mother. If in fact, there is such encroachment, the Management cannot retain it by virtue of his dismissal. Hence on the basis of the material on record, it cannot be stated that the punishment of dismissal is an act of victimisation.

12. Before concluding, I am constrained to observe as follows :—This Company belong to the State and Central Governments. If in fact, this Management encroached into the land of the foster mother of this workman, then it is proper to this Management to duly consider it, if this workman puts written representation with all the necessary details, instead of driving his foster mother to litigation.

13. In the result, I find that the action of the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Yellandu Division of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem in dismissing Shri Hussain Mia, Ex-Coal Filler in Jawahar Khani No. 1 Mine from service with effect from 15-12-1975 is justified.

14. Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 10th day of April, 1981.

V. NEELADRI RAO, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-21012(8)/78-D.IV(B)]

#### Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses examined for the workman  
W. W. 1 : Hussain Mia  
Witnesses examined for the Management  
M. W. 1 S. Mohsin Ali  
M. W. 2 Kaliddin.

#### Documents exhibited for the Workman

—Nil—

#### Documents exhibited for the Management

- |        |  |              |
|--------|--|--------------|
| Ex. M1 | Charge sheet No. JK/24/2241, dt. 17-9-75 addressed to Sri Hussain Mia.                               |              |
| Ex. M2 | Acknowledgement received from Sri Hussain Mia in receipt of the chargesheet.                         | by consent   |
| Ex. M3 | Explanation letter submitted by Sri Hussain Mia in Urdu.   |              |
| Ex. M4 | English translation of Sri Hussain Mia's explanation dt. 28-9-75.                                    | by consent   |
| Ex. M5 | Enquiry Notice dt. 24-9-75 issued by Colliery Manager J. K. No. 1 and 2 Inclines to Sri Hussain Mia. | by consent   |
| Ex. M6 | Report of the Enquiry proceedings.   | by consent   |
| Ex. M7 | Report of the Enquiry Officer.   | by consent   |
| Ex. M8 | Copy of the dismissal letter.  | by consent : |

Sd/-

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.

**S.O. 1525.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Banki Colliery of M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd., P. O. Korba, Distt. Bilaspur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25-4-81.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. OURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.).

**Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(25)/1979**

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Banki Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office, Korba, District Bilaspur and their workmen represented by six Unions mentioned in the Schedule of the order of reference.

#### APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Unions—Shri Rambilas Shobhanath, General Secretary, Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union and Shri K. R. N. Nair, Secretary, S.K.M.S.

INDUSTRY : Coal .. DISTRICT : Bilaspur (M.P.)

#### AWARD

By Notification No. L-22011(1)/79-IV(B) dated 13th September, 1979 the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour exercising its power conferred by Clause 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal, for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of the Unions, namely, (1) Madhya Pradesh Colliery Workers Federation (INTUC), (2) Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Saugh (AITUC), (3) Mining Staff Association, (4) Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union, (5) E.M. Employees Association and (6) Ministerial Staff Association, Bankimongra, District Bilaspur, for payment of wages to the time-rated and monthly paid employees of the Banki Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields Limited Post Office Bankimongra, District Bilaspur (M.P.) from second shift of 5-11-77 to the end of first shift on 16-11-77 with the exclusion of holidays on 7th, 10th and 14th November, 1977 is justified. If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

2. Shri K.R.N. Nair, Secretary of S.K.M.S. filed the statement of claim on behalf of all the Unions concerned with the dispute. According to the statement of claim filed by the Unions, the management has wrongly deducted the wages of the workmen who did not attend to their duties between 5th November,



1977 to 16th November, 1977. The workmen were prepared to work in the mines but the management of Banki Colliery did not allow the workmen to enter the premises of the mine and the main gate of the mine was closed and kept under lock and key. Although a lock out was not declared officially but the willing workers were prevented from attending duty due to the action of the management in locking the main gate. Therefore willing workers are entitled to get the wages for the period under reference.

3. The case of the management is that the workers of Banki Colliery went on a highening illegal strike from 2nd shift or 5th November, 1977. This strike continued till the end of 1st shift of 16-11-1977. The strike was totally illegal and unjustified. It appears that the workers were acting in a concert and refused to do their work. They also resorted to taking the law into their hands and violence. Except for the essential staff no other staff reported for duty. All facilities were available to any of the workers who wanted to report for duty. All the workers who reported on duty were paid their wages. But those who remained absent were not entitled to any wages. Therefore wages were not paid to them. The adequate police protection was provided at the entrance of the mine to enable the willing workers to attend to their duties. But the workers who remained absent did not report on duty and they were on an unofficial strike in sympathy of the striking workers. It has also been averred that there was a settlement regarding the strike on 16-11-1977 and thereafter no dispute remained in existence which could be referred to this Tribunal. There was a heavy loss of the management due to the illegal strike and unauthorised absence of the workmen. If wages are allowed to be paid to such workmen whose direct or indirect action caused a loss to mine it will create a bad and unhealthy precedence.

4. After filing the written statement by the Unions, representative of the unions chose to remain absent and therefore ex-parte evidence was recorded. But before the final award could be passed, the Unions made an application praying for setting aside the ex-parte order. Therefore on 22-4-1980 the ex-parte order was set aside. Thereafter Shri Rambilash Shobhnath General Secretary of the Chhatishgarha Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union appeared on behalf of unions no. 1, 2 and 4 in the order of reference. A commission was issued to record the evidence of the parties and the remaining evidence was recorded before the Tribunal.

5. The only question which arises for determination in this reference is, whether the management was justified in not paying the wages to the time rated and monthly paid employees of the Banki Colliery from 2nd shift of 5-11-1977 to the end of 1st shift of 16-11-1977 with the exclusion of holidays on 7th, 10th and 14th November, 1977.

The plea of the unions in the written statement is that the management locked the main gate of the mine and thus prevented the willing workers from entering the mine and attending their duties. In support of their contentions the Unions have examined three witnesses Shri Talukedai Singh, Shri Sashinath Pandey and Shri Paramhans Singh.

Shri Talukedar Singh (W.W. 1) states that on 5-11-1977 about 200 workers had assembled at the gate of the mine and obstructed those willing workers who wanted to go on duty and asked them not to go on work till the fulfilment of their demand. The striking workers also assaulted the willing workers at the gate. The Mines Superintendent had requested the workmen and the other willing workers to join the duties. The workers therefore although signed the attendance register, did not go in the mine for work, because of the fear of assault. This assault and obstruction continued upto 16th November, 1977. The management used to issue every 2nd/3rd day notices of the type of Ex. W/1 to essential staff. About 16 persons were injured in the assault and those injured were paid the wages. The police was unable to give any protection to the workmen. In cross-examination this witness states that he was the vice President of the M.P.C.W. Federation at the time of the incident and at present is the President of the same Union. According to him, no report was made in his presence and no assault was made on anyone in his presence. Ex. M/1 is the appeal issued by the management and such appeals were repeatedly made by the management from 7th November, 1977 onwards during the period in question. There was no obstruction of any type from the management preventing the workmen from joining the duties. The management was keen on resumption of working, and during the whole period of strike the senior police officers with police force were

present on the spot. About 200 members of the police with lathes and lathis were present on the spot.

7. The statement of this witness reveals that the management did not close the main gate of the mine and never prevented any of the workers from going on duty. The management was keen on resumption of work and sufficient police protection was available at the spot to protect the willing workmen. The pleadings of the unions show that the workmen were not allowed by the management to enter the mines because the main gate was locked and there was an unofficial lock out. Nowhere it has been pleaded that the willing workers were obstructed from going into the mine by the striking workers or that the willing workers were assaulted and that is why they did not go to attend their duties, due to the fear of assault. As such the testimony of this witness is against the pleadings of the unions and helps the case of the management instead of supporting the case of the union.

8. Similarly the other witness W.W. 2 Shri N. S. Pandey also states that because of the presence of 200 striking workmen at the main gate who were armed with sticks and brooms, willing workmen did not go to the work. According to him when he came out from work he was also assaulted. According to him the main gate of the mine was also closed. But in the examination in-chief itself he states that those person who received the emergency calls attended their duties. In cross-examination this witness states that he continued to work upto 7th November on a shift. About 200 to 250 constables with all the senior officers were present on the spot during the period in question. Then he states that he did not go to his duty from 5th to 16th November, 1977. Still because he was injured he was made full payment for the strike period. Then he states that he used to remain present on the spot during the period in question partly as Joint Secretary of the M.P.C.W.F. and partly in his official capacity. Finally in para 4 of his cross-examination this witness admits that the management never prevented him or any one else from joining the duty. The gate was closed and the Watchman remained at the gate.

From the testimony of this witness also it not borne out that the management prevented any of the workmen from attending his duties. Even if his whole statement is treated as true, then also it does not prove that the gate was under lock and key. According to him, the gate was closed and a watchman was at the gate and if the workers wanted to go inside the management never prevented any one from going inside. This witness also admits that sufficient police force with all the high officers were present at the spot. About the violence this witness states about the first day of the strike and that too when he was returning from the work. He does not say that he tried to go to work and was assaulted by the striking workmen and the police remained silent spectator.

9. The third witness of the unions Shri Paramhans Singh (W.W.3) states that about 200 striking labourers were sitting silently at the main gate during the strike period. On the morning of 5-11-1977 they assaulted some of those who were coming out of the mine, after completing their duties. This witness does not speak of any assault on any of the workmen, who wanted to go on duty except for the first incidence on the morning of 5-11-77 when the workmen returning from work were assaulted. According to him, those who were victimised in the assault were made full payment for the period in question. The willing workers did not go on duties because when they went at the gate they found the striking women and the other strikers witting every day with lathis and brooms. This witness also does not say a word about the locking of gate or closing of gate by the management. He also does not state that the management prevented any of the workmen from going on the duty. This witness is the Vice President of the S.K.M. Sangh. He admits that his sympathy was with the striking workers. He further states that after 5th November, 1977 no workers were assaulted by the rowdy mob, during the period in question because none went close to it. Then he states that Shri Saxena and Shri D. N. Singh were assaulted on 6-11-1977. He said that only essential workers were allowed to go inside the mines by the rowdy mob.

The statement of this witness also does not support the case of the union that the management locked the gate of the mines and did not allow the workers to go on their duties. According to this witness, the workers did not go on duty because they were afraid of the rowdy mob. But he admits that the essential workers were allowed to go inside the mines by the striking workers.

10. On the other, the evidence of the management shows that the willing workers were at liberty to go to their duties and nobody was forcibly prevented from joining the duties. The gate of the mine was not closed and there was no obstruction for those who wanted to join their duties. The strikers used to request with folded hands the other workers, not to join their duties but they were not blocking the entries of the mine.

Shri Sanjiv Kumar Shah, Colliery Manager (M. W. 1) states that those persons who attended their duties were marked present and were made full payment for the period in question. This witness also brought the wages sheets with him for inspection of the unions at the time of his examination. This witness also made appeals in writing and orally to all the workers to resume their duties and he also assured the willing workmen of all the protection. In cross-examination, this witness has not been able to give the exact figures about the number of workers who joined the duties and also the quantum of production. He however states that he took no action against the workers under the Standing Orders or Payment of Wages Act. Making the capital of this portion of the statement of this witness that he did not take any action under Standing Orders or Payment of Wages Act, it has been argued by the Union that the management was careless in running the mines because no action was taken by the management against the workmen. But in my view, this statement does not disprove the fact that the management was keen for resumption of the work and had not prevented any of the willing workers from joining his duties.

11. The other witness of the management Shri Mathai (M.W.2) states that willing workers could go on duty, the main gate was partly closed and partly open. Anybody could go through the gate. When he went on duty, nobody made any obstruction. M.W.3 Laloo Prasad, Security Guard, who was no duty at the main gate has stated that during the relevant period every one was free to enter the gate for joining his duty. No lock was ever put on the gate. Those who wanted to work entered the gate and went inside the mine for work. In cross-examination this witness states that after 5-11-1977 he was on duty at the store room for a week and did not come back on duty at the gate. Therefore the statement of this witness supports the case of the management to his extent only that he went on duty to the Store Room and was not prevented from joining his duty and that the gate was not closed and no lock was put on it. Similarly Shri Hira Singh (M.W.4) also states that there was no hindrance in the way of those willing workmen who wanted to go on duty and the police protection was available for the willing workers. Ex. M/1 appeal by the management to the workmen to resume their duties was written by this witness and issued by Shri S. L. Rai, the Superintendent of Mines. This witness has been cross-examine at length by the unions' representative but nothing has been brought out to discredit his testimony on the aforesaid point. M.W.5 Shri Budhan Shah, the Head Time Keeper of the Colliery also supports the statement of the other witnesses according to which there was no restriction on any of the willing workmen who wanted to go on work. This witness also attended the office daily and worked as usual.

12. The most important witness of the management is an independent witness Shri Pendharkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Korba. He was Dy. S. P. During the period of strike at the Banki Mongra Mines. He had gone there on duty to control the law and order situation. According to him, there was no physical obstruction by any one stopping willing workers from going to work. The management had not closed the mines. In his presence, the management announced that those workers who were willing to work should come and attend the duties. There was sufficient police protection on the main gate and in the mine. About 200 police personnel were posted to protect the workmen who were willing to go on work. In cross-examination this witness states that the police had told the Union leaders that the willing workers can be sent under the police escort also.

13. From the aforesaid evidence led by the unions and the management it is clear that the unions have not been able to prove that the management had closed the main gate of the mine, kept it in under lock and key and thus prevented the workmen from going inside the mine. Although not pleaded by the unions the unions tried to make an alternative case before the Tribunal that the workmen were prevented from going into the mines by the striking workmen. But as discussed above, this fact has also not been proved by the witnesses

of the unions themselves. On the other hand, from the statement of Shri Pendharkar and the other witnesses of the management it is amply proved that gate of the mine was opened and the willing workers were allowed by the management to enter the mine and join their duties. There were appeals oral and in writing by the management asking the workmen to join the duties. Sufficient police protection was available on the spot throughout the strike period to protect the willing workers against the miscreants. As such it cannot be held that the management prevented the willing workmen from going into the mine and resuming their duties. Even this has not been proved that the circumstances were such which prevented the willing workers from going into the mines and resuming their duties. It has also been brought on record by the management that many workmen joined their duties and were paid wages. The Manager of the Mines even brought the wages sheets with him.

14. As a result of the forgoing discussions I hold that the management was justified in not paying the wages to those time rated and monthly paid employees of the colliery from the 2nd shift of 5-11-1977 to the end of 1st shift of 16-11-1977 with the exclusion of holidays on 7th, 10th and 14th November because those workmen who were not paid wages during that period remained absent unauthorisedly. The demand of the unions therefore for payment of wages to the aforesaid workmen for the period of their unauthorised absence is not justified. The workmen are therefore not entitled to any relief. Parties shall bear their own costs as incurred.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22011(1)/79-D. IV (B)]

7-4-1981

S.O. 1526.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs. Western Coalfields Limited, P.O. Bankimogra, District Bilaspur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th April, 1981.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., 'SAHITYA RATNA', PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(77)/1980

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office, Bankimongra, District Bilaspur (M.P.) represented through the General Secretary, Chhatishgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union, P.O. Bankimongra, District Bilaspur (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Union—Shri Rambilash Shobhnath.

INDUSTRY : Coal

DISTRICT : Bilaspur (M.P.)

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-22012(54)/79-D.IV(B) dated 29th November, 1980 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. By another notification No. L-22012(54)/79-D. IV(B), dated 23rd December, 1980 the Ministry has substituted the year of termination letter as '1976' instead of '1975' mentioned in the Schedule to the order of reference dated 29th November, 1980.

"Whether the action of the management of the Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields Limited in terminating the services of Shri Bidur Das, Explosive Carrier, vide No. SRK/S(M)/76/DR/2272, dated 22nd May, 1976 issued by the Superintendent of Mines, Surakachhar Colliery is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. After the pleadings of the parties were filed the case was fixed for documents and issues on 28th February, 1981 on which date both the parties appeared and submitted that there is a likelihood of mutual settlement of the dispute hence an adjournment was allowed and the case was fixed for 14th April, 1981 for filing of settlement. The parties have filed a Memorandum of Settlement on 14th April, 1981 duly signed by Shri Rambilash Shobhnath, representative of the Union and Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate, for the management.

3. I have perused the terms of settlement incorporated in the Memorandum of Settlement dated 14th April, 1981 which are as under :—

1. Management of Surakachhar Colliery will re-employ Shri Bidur Das in the same post, cadre and category in which he was working upto 22nd May, 1975, with effect from 1st June, 1981.
2. That the period from 22nd May, 1975 till re-employment, will be treated as Dias Non and the workman shall not get any benefit of wages or relief whatsoever for this period. However, the services rendered by him prior to 22nd May, 1975 will be taken into account for the purpose of gratuity.
3. The workman/Union give up his claim for wages or any other relief from 22nd May, 1975 to the date of reinstatement and accept this settlement in full and final settlement of all his claim whatsoever against the Management and shall not raise any further dispute after the settlement is signed.
4. Management shall pay the cost of Rs. 500 to the Union towards the expenditure incurred by them, as a special case, by 30th June, 1981.

The aforesaid terms appear to be fair, reasonable and beneficial to the workman as well as the Union, I give my award accordingly. The Memorandum of Settlement dated 14th April, 1981 incorporating the terms of settlement shall form part of this award

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

15th April, 1981

[No. L-22012(54)/79-D.IV(B)]

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/77/1980

The General Secretary,  
Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union,  
Bankimogra ... For Workmen

Versus

Sub-Area Manager, Surakachhar Colliery,  
Bankimogra ... Management.

The parties beg to submit as under :—

1. On an industrial dispute raised by the General Secretary, Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union, the Central Government by order dated 29th November, 1980 referred the dispute regarding termination of service of Sri Bidur Das to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur.

2. The contention of the Union is that the termination of service is not justified whereas the Management contended that Sri Bidur Das is absenting without permission and he has violated Mines Act and Rules and therefore his services came to be terminated.

3. Without prejudice to the contentions of the parties, the matter was discussed and with a view to maintain industrial relations, the parties have settled the dispute on the following terms :

#### Terms of Settlement

1. Management of Surakachhar Colliery will re-employ Sri Bidur Das in the same post, cadre and category in which he was working upto 22nd May, 1975, with effect from 1st June, 1981.

2. That the period from 22nd May, 1975 till re-employment, will be treated as Dias Non and the workman shall not get any benefit of wages or relief whatsoever for this period. However, the services rendered by him prior to 22nd May, 1975 will be taken into account for the purpose of gratuity.
3. The workman/Union give up his claim for wages or any other relief from 22nd May, 1975 to the date of reinstatement and accept this settlement in full and final settlement of all his claim whatsoever against the Management and shall not raise any further dispute after the settlement is signed.
4. Management shall pay the cost of Rs. 500 to the Union towards the expenditure incurred by them, as a special case, by 30th June, 1981.

The parties submit that the above settlement is fair and reasonable. The Award may kindly be given in accordance with the settlement.

#### PRAYER

It is, therefore, prayed that this Hon'ble Court be pleased to give an award in terms of the settlement.

Sd/-  
for Management  
Sd/-  
for Workman

Dated : April 1981.

Sd/-  
for Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union

#### PART OF AWARD

S.O. 1527.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields, P.O. Bankimogra, District Bilaspur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th April, 1981.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., 'SAHITYA RATNA', PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT//LC/(R)(50)/1980

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Bankimogra, District Bilaspur and their workman represented through the General Secretary, Chhattisgarh Khadan and Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Post Office, Bankimogra, District Bilaspur (M.P.).

#### APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Workmen/Union—Shri Rambilash Shobhnath.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

DISTRICT : Bilaspur (M.P.).

#### AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act No. 14 of 1947) the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Notification No. L-22012(55)/79-D.IV(B), dated 6th August, 1980 :—

"Whether the action of the management of Surakachhar Colliery of Messrs Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Banki Mogra, District Bilaspur in terminating the services of Shri Pakla Singh, Mazdoor, with effect from 26th May, 1976 was legal and justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference order the parties were noticed to file their written statements, rejoinders and documents which they did. On the pleadings of the parties some issues were framed on 17th November, 1980 and the case was fixed for filing of documents, admission and denial of the documents on 8th January, 1981. On 8th January, 1981 the management sought an adjournment for filing of documents and again 5th February, 1981 was fixed for filing of documents and admission and denial thereof. On 5th February, 1981 no documents were filed by the parties hence the case was fixed for evidence of parties on 23rd March, 1981. Instead of adducing evidence, the parties have filed a Memorandum of Settlement on 14th April, 1981 duly signed by Shri Rambilash Shobhnath representative of the Union and Shri P. S. Nair, Counsel for the management.

3. I have perused the terms of settlement according to which the workman concerned, Shri Pakla Singh, shall get employment on a regular basis as a substitute in the same post, cadre and category in which he was working upto 26th May, 1976 from 1st June, 1981. The period from 26th May, 1976 till reemployment will be treated as dias non and the workman shall not get any benefit of wages or relief whatsoever for this period. But the services rendered by the workman prior to 26th May, 1976 will be taken into account for the purpose of gratuity. In view of the aforesaid settlement the Union gave up claim of wages or any other relief to the workman from 26th May, 1976. The management has agreed to pay the costs of Rs. 500 to the Union towards the expenditure incurred by it, as a special case. The aforementioned terms of settlement appear to be fair, reasonable and beneficial to the workman and the Union. Hence I give my award accordingly. The Memorandum of Settlement dated 14th April, 1981 incorporating the terms of settlement shall form part of this award.

15th April, 1981. A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(55)/79-D.IV(B)]

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR**

**Case No. CGIT/LC/R/50/1980**

Sub-Area Manager, Surakachhar Colliery.

**Versus**

The General Secretary, Chhatisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union.

The parties beg to submit as under :—

1. On an industrial dispute being raised by the General Secretary, Chhatisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union, the Central Government by order dated 11th August, 1980, referred the dispute regarding termination of services of Shri Pakla Singh, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur.

2. The contention of the Union is that the termination of service is not justified whereas the Management contended that Shri Pakla Singh was absenting without permission and he has violated Mines Act and Rules and therefore his services came to be terminated.

3. Without prejudice to the contentions of the parties, the matter was discussed and with a view to maintain industrial relations, the parties have settled the dispute on the following terms :

**Terms of Settlement**

- (1) Management of Surakachhar Colliery will re-employ Sri Pakla Singh on a regular basis as a substitute in the same post, cadre and category in which he was working upto 26th May, 1976 from 1st June, 1981.
- (2) That the period from 26th May, 1976 till re-employment, will be treated as Dias Non and the workman shall not get any benefit of wages or relief whatsoever for this period. However, the services rendered by him prior to 26th May, 1976 will be taken into account for the purpose of gratuity.

(3) The workman/Union give up his claim for wages or any other relief from 26th May, 1976 to the date of reinstatement and accept this settlement as full and final settlement of his claim whatsoever against the Management and shall not raise any further dispute after the settlement is signed.

(4) Management shall pay the cost of Rs. 500 to the Union towards the expenditure incurred by them, as a special case, by 30th June, 1981.

The parties submit that the above settlement is fair and reasonable. The Award may kindly be given in accordance with the settlement.

**PRAYER**

It is, therefore, prayed that this Hon'ble Court be pleased to give an award in terms of the settlement.

Jabalpur, 14th April 1981.

Sd/-  
for Management.

Sd/-  
for Workman.

Sd/-  
Representative of the workman.

**PART OF AWARD**

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

**S.O. 1528.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nutandanga Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Nutandanga, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1981.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA**

**Reference No. 46 of 1980**

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of Nutandanga Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited,

**AND**

Their Workmen.

**APPEARANCES :**

On behalf of Employers—Mr. R. N. Prasad Tiwari, Deputy Personnel Manager.

On behalf of Workmen—Mr. Dinesh Singh, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India.

**AWARD**

This is a Reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 sent to this Tribunal by the Central Government by its Order No. L. 19012(15)/80-D.IV(B), dated 18th June, 1980 for adjudication of an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nutandanga Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, District Burdwan, hereinafter referred to as the "Colliery" and their workmen represented by the Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India, P.O. Raniganj, District Burdwan hereinafter referred to as the "Union", as mentioned in the Schedule to the Reference in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs. Eastern Coalfields Limited, in relation to their Nutandanga Colliery, Post Office Nutandanga District Burdwan in stopping the workmen (Names given in the Annexure) from working with effect from 12th November, 1976 is justified. If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

## ANNEXURE

1. Shri Jagdish Mahato.
2. Shri Bhatu Pandit.
3. Shri Trinath Tantli.
4. Shri Santosh Yadav.
5. Shri Mukti Baral.
6. Shri Manotosh Mahato.
7. Shri Sukhdeo Mahato.
8. Shri Sunit Singh.
9. Shri Upen Bahadur.
10. Shri Md. Ali."

2. Today was fixed for filing documents by the parties after the submission of their written statements. An application is filed by the Organising Secretary of the Union for withdrawal of the dispute as they are not interested in the case any more. On the side of the Colliery appeared Mr. R. N. P. Tiwari, Deputy Personnel Manager of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. I have heard Mr. Dinesh Singh, Organising Secretary of the Union as well as Mr. Tiwari for the colliery upon the application. It is submitted by Mr. Singh that the concerned workmen are already in employment somewhere and are not interested in the dispute. The Union wants to withdraw the dispute as they are not interested in the matter. His submission is that in the facts and circumstances there is at present no dispute and as such an award may be passed accordingly.

3. In the circumstances stated above and as submitted by the Organising Secretary of the Union and agreed to by the Deputy Personnel Manager of the Colliery, I pass a "No dispute" award as at present there is no industrial dispute between the parties.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 23rd April, 1981.

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-19012(15)/80-D.IV(B)]

S. S. MEHTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1981

का० भा० 1529.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० भा० 746, दिनांक 12 मार्च, 1980 के अन्तर्गत में, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, विशाखापट्टनम को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पृथक् अप्रैल, 1980 से 31 मार्च, 1981 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, की एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उक्त अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उक्त कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे हमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रारूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी ;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदाधिकारी—

(i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत वी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

(ii) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अवैधित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या

(iii) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं; या

(iv) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उक्त अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सक्षम होगा :—

(क) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या

(ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक के अधिनोयाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रधानों से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और भर्तदारी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें वे जो जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या,

(ग) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकारियों या सेवक को, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या

(घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किताबें, रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

## व्याख्यात्मक शीर्षक

इस मामले में पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई, क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्यवाई पर समय लगा, तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[संख्या-एस-38014/20/80-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1981

S.O. 1529.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 746 dated the 12th March, 1980, the Central Government hereby exempts Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from 1st April, 1980 upto and inclusive of the 31st March, 1981.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act for the period; or
  - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
  - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
  - (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provision of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;
- be empowered to—
- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
  - (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
  - (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any person found in such factory, establishment office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
  - (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/20/80-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 2 मई, 1981

का०अ० 1530.—केंद्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91क के माध्यम से धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तथा भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० अ० 817 दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1980, के अनुक्रम में, राष्ट्रीय रासायनिक और फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पहली जुलाई, 1980 से 30 जून, 1981 तक जिसमें यह विन भी सम्मिलित है, की एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की वास्तविकता के दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियों, ऐसे प्रश्न में और ऐसी विनिर्देशों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की वास्तविकता देनी थी ;

(2) निम्न द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का अन्य निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

- (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की वास्तविकता दे गई किसी विवरणी की विनिर्देशों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ, या
- (ii) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या
- (iii) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों का, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नुकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है, या नहीं ; या
- (iv) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किसी उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ; या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थान, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रधान से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संबंध से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, वृत्तियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकारी या सेवक की, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थान, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थान, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

#### व्याख्यात्मक भाषण

इस मामले में पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्यवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[संख्या एस-38014/12/80-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 2nd May, 1981

**S.O. 1530.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87, read with section 91A, of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 817 dated the 19th March, 1980, the Central Government hereby exempts the Rastriye Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Bombay from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st July, 1980 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1981.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns, in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

(i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act for the period; or

(ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or

(iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or

(iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;

be empowered to—

(a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or

(b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or

(c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any persons found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or

(d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/12/80-HH]

क्रा०आ० 1531:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या क्रा० आ० 1187, दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 1980 के अनुक्रम में, मैसर्स सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, साहिबाबाद, जो विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी विभाग के अंतर्गत एक सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठान है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से पहली जुलाई, 1980 से 30 जून, 1981 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, को एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए, छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे उसमें

इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्राप्ति में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित द्या जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अर्थान्त उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी ;

(2) निम्न द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा

(1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निम्न का इस निम्न प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी—

(i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणों की विशिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

(ii) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं ; या

(iii) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं ; या

(iv) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा :—

(क) प्रदान या अव्यवहित नियोजक से प्रोक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है, या

(ख) ऐसे प्रदान या अव्यवहित नियोजक के अधिसूचनाओं किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रबारी से यह प्रोक्षा करना कि वह शक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संबंध से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दें जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या

(ग) प्रदान या अव्यवहित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकारों या सेवक को, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसी किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या

(घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज का नक़ल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

#### प्रकाशितवाक्य स्थापन

इस मामले में पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र को कार्रवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोक्ती प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[संख्या एम-38014/16/80-एच० आई०.]

S.O. 1531.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1187 dated the 8th April, 1980, the Central Government hereby exempts M/s. Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad a public sector undertaking under the Depart-



ment of Science and Technology, from the operation of the said Act, for a further period of one year with effect from 1st July, 1980 upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1981.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 ;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act for the period ; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/16/80-HI]

का० भा० 1532.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० भा० 1185, दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1980 के अनुक्रम में, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के (1) फाटो वर्कशाप, कैम्बे, (2) मैकेनिकल एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल वर्कशाप, साबरमती, अहमदाबाद, (3) सेल्टेल वर्कशाप, बड़ोदा और (4) जेसोफीजिकल एण्ड रिमर्ष एण्ड ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट वर्कशाप, देहरादून को पहली जुलाई, 1980 से 30 जून, 1981 तक, जिसमें यह तारीख भी सम्मिलित है, की अवधि के लिए, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

2 पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् —

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रकार में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देनी थी,

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदाधिकारी—

- (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों का स्थापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ, या
- (ii) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा प्रोक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं, या
- (iii) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप उस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नक़्श में और वस्तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं, या
- (iv) यह अभिविधित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किसी उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा —

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से प्रोक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी आवश्यक समझता है, या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रवेश से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के सवाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा, बहिया और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दें, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या
- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की, ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदाधिकारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नक़्क़ल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

#### व्याख्यात्मक भाषण

इस मामले पर पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट देने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र की कार्यवाई पर समय लगा। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वापेक्षी प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी क हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[संख्या एम-38014/39/80-एच० आई०]

एन० बी० चावला, उप सचिव



**S.O. 1532.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1185 dated the 19th April, 1980, the Central Government hereby exempts (1) Auto Workshop, Cambay; (2) Mechanical and Electrical Workshop, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad; (3) Central Workshop, Baroda and (4) Geophysical and Research and Training Institute Workshop, Dehradun, belonging to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from the operation of the said Act for the period from the 1st July, 1980 upto and inclusive of the 30 June, 1981.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950 ;

(2) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of,—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act for the period ; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the said Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in-charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not effect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/39/80-HI]

N. B. CHAWLA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 4th May, 1981

**S.O. 1533.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay, in the industrial

dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Vinsons, Bombay-400039, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1981.

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGII-2/34 of 1980

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Vinsons, Bombay

#### AND

Their Workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri P. R. Pai, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri S. R. Wagh, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks STATE : Maharashtra.

Bombay, dated the 4th April, 1981.

#### AWARD

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs Vinsons, Bombay in dismissing from their service Shri M. H. Shukla, Permanent Clerk, with effect from the 7th April, 1977 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

The Secretary of Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay has filed a statement of claim on behalf of the workman wherein it is stated that the workman herein was in service of Messrs Vinsons as a Clerk from 1-3-1971 till the date of his dismissal from service on 7-4-1977.

M/s. Vinsons Company is engaged in stevedoring, clearing, forwarding etc. business at port and docks, Bombay. The case against the workman is that he failed to pass on the bill issued by the Bombay Stevedores Association for wages and levy for the period 11-3-77 to 21-3-77 to the Cashier for payment. The bill was said to have been received by the workmen on 31-3-77 for breaking down the amounts to be debited to various vessels and passing on the same to the Cashier for payment. The last date fixed for payment was 6-4-77. Since the amounts as per the said bills were not paid by the company in time the Dock Labour Board refused to supply labour to the company's ships for the extra shift commencing from 7-4-77. On account of this stoppage of labour, the company alleges that it has sustained Rs. 25,000 loss per day in respect of each of the 5 vessels in the port by that date. A charge memo was issued to the workman on 7-4-77 and an Enquiry was held. One of the partners of the company Mr. Vazirani was the Enquiry Officer. He found the workman guilty of gross negligence of duty. Acting on this finding, the management dismissed the workman from service. On behalf of the workman the fairness and propriety of the enquiry proceedings was questioned. The Union states that the action of the management in dismissing the workman from their service amounts to victimisation and unfair labour practice. They, therefore, pray that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

The management in their written statement stated that the enquiry was held according to the Standing Orders and Rules and Regulations applicable to their company and that full opportunity was given to the workman to conduct his defence. They say that the enquiry proceeding was not vitiated for any of the reasons set out in the claim statement. They submit that there is no merit in this case.

On the above pleadings the points that arise for consideration are :—

- (i) Whether the enquiry is vitiated for any of the reasons mentioned in the claim statement?

- (ii) Whether the allegation that the workman is guilty of gross negligence, has been substantiated?
- (iii) If so, what is the appropriate punishment that can be imposed on the workman?
- (iv) To what relief?

This reference was originally referred to Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay and it was registered on their file as Ref. No. 23177. As per the order dated 8-5-80 the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi directed the transfer of this case from the file of Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay to this Tribunal.

#### Point : I

My learned predecessor Shri J. N. Singh recorded the evidence of the Enquiry Officer Mr. V. S. Vazirani as EW-1 and that of the workman as WW-1 on this issue.

By his order dated 8-10-80 he held that the departmental enquiry held by the management was violative of the principles of natural justice. However, he gave an opportunity to the management to lead fresh evidence on the merits of the case.

#### Point : II

After the enquiry was held to be irregular and unfair the management examined on witness Mr. Navani as EW-2. The workman did not choose to lead any evidence at this stage. From the material placed before this Tribunal, it has to be seen if the charge of gross negligence has been established by the management. Ex. E-7 is the charge sheet dated 7-4-77 issued to the workman. It sets out that the Bombay Stevedores Association (BSA) issued wage and levy bills for the period 11-3-77 to 21-3-77. The wage bill dated 31-3-77 was for Rs. 55,775.23 and the levy bill dated 30-3-1977 was for Rs. 43,154.76. The bills had to be settled on or before 6-4-1977. The charge sheet further recites that the said bills were handed over to the workman on 31-3-1977 for break up of the amounts debitable to each of the vessels after checking the same with B.S.A. before passing on the same for payment. The workman is said to have neglected to attend to this work and pass on the bill to the Cashier for payment. On 6-4-77 at about 5.30 P.M. a message was received from the booking office saying that as the wage and levy bills referred to above were not paid the Dock Labour Board was refusing to supply labour for the extra shifts on 7-4-77 onwards to all their vessels in the port. The charge sheet states that by 6-4-77 there were 5 vessels in the port that were being attended to by the company. On account of stoppage of labour by the Dock Labour Board, the management claims to have sustained loss of Rs. 25,000 per day in respect of each of the 5 ships. The workman is alleged to be solely responsible for the management's failure to settle the B.S.A.'s bills within the stipulated period. The workman in his reply dated 8-4-77 (Ex. E-8) admits having received the bills in question on 31-3-77 for preparing the break up of the wage and levy bills ship wise. The bills issued by the B.S.A. were only consolidated ones. The reason for not completing the work is said to be his pre-occupation with checking and stamping the bill of lading of M/s. Areeb & Co., Preparation of overtime bill and salary sheets for payment to the staff were also done by him. He also stated that even if the figures of the wage and levy bills were not split up ship-wise the previous practice of the company was to settle the bills in the first instance and then pass on to him for preparation of break-up figures. The management was not satisfied with this explanation. In their letter dated 9-4-77 (Ex. W-3) they disputed the correctness of the workman's statement that he was kept busy with the preparation of salary bills. According to them, the salary bill was prepared on 30-3-77. Regarding the next averment they stated that the bills of lading were not actually checked by the workman but only stamped by him with the rubber stamp available in the office. Regarding the workman's objection that he was never directly asked by the management about the pendency of the bills in question, the management stated that within the workman's hearing, Mr. Vazirani asked the Cashier whether any bills of the B.S.A. were pending. At the stage, it was the duty of the workman to bring to the notice of the Partner the pen-

dency of the bills in question, but he remained silent. His silence was understood to mean that no bills were pending. Mr. Vazirani was appointed as Enquiry Officer. It may be noticed that he was the person who issued the charge-sheet. He examined the workman on 16-4-77. Ex. W-4 is the workman's statement. On 21-4-77 order (Ex. W-5) was passed again by Mr. Vazirani himself dismissing the workman w.e.f. the date of suspension viz. 7-4-1977.

The Union took up the matter on behalf of workman and issued letter dated 26-4-77 (Ex. W-6) requesting the management to recall the order of dismissal and reinstate the workman. The management did not accede to the request of the Union who placed the matter before A.I.C. for his intervention. The efforts at conciliation having failed, the matter is referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

After the enquiry was held to be vitiated on account of non observance of the principles of natural justice, the guilt or otherwise of the workman has to be determined on the evidence adduced before this Court. The Office Manager Shri K. H. Navani is examined as EW-2. The management has also filed a letter received by them from Shipping Corporation of India dated 19-5-77, that is long after the date of dismissal of the workman, complaining of their failure to promptly settle the bills due to B.S.A. Shri Wagh on behalf of the workman submitted that the above evidence is not sufficient to prove the charge of gross negligence on the part of the workman, WW-1 during the course of his evidence before the Court stated that on 2 or 3 earlier occasions the workman herein committed similar mistakes but the management did not consider it necessary to take any action against him for the reason they were not penalised by the Dock Labour Board. He says that because in this case they were penalised, they took action against him. On behalf of the workman, it is argued that the management has failed to substantiate their case that on account of this misconduct of the workman they have sustained a loss of Rs. 25,000 per day in respect of each of the 5 vessels lying in the port. No evidence whatsoever is adduced to prove the claim. The letter dated 19-5-77 from the Shipping Corporation of India does not show that they had sustained any loss on account of the stoppage of labour by the Dock Labour Board for the extra shift. They merely stated that they requested the Cargo Superintendent to ascertain the actual delay caused to the vessels in view of the above incident of stopping labour and in the meanwhile they merely put M/s. Vinsons on notice for all the losses sustained by them on account of delay. They also said they would be writing to M/s. Vinsons in regard to the recovery to be made on account of the aforesaid losses. No further letter seems to have been received by M/s. Vinsons from the Shipping Corporation to show how much loss they had to reimburse to the Shipping Corporation. The witness EW-2 has also not spoken about the actual loss sustained by the management on account of this delayed payment of the bill. It may be said that the management has suffered loss of prestige on account of delay in the matter of payment. Except the letter dated 19-5-77 from M/s. Shipping Corporation there is no other evidence to show in what manner they had suffered any loss of prestige and how it has affected their business. Therefore, it may not be unreasonable to hold on the above evidence that the management has failed to establish loss of prestige or any other monetary loss on account of this delayed payment due to B.S.A. It is argued that in the absence of such evidence the management should have ignored this incident as they did on the earlier occasions. Shri Wagh further submitted that the evidence on the record does not show that on account of the failure of the workman to split up the figures ship-wise, the delay in payment of B.S.A. bills had occurred. The procedure is that soon after the bills are received from B.S.A. they are placed before the partners for their perusal. By 'perusal' is meant according to the witness EW-2 the concerned partner will note the amount of bill and also the due date of payment. Thereafter, the bill is given either to EW-2 or to the workman for splitting up the figures. It was argued that when the partners also note the amount of the bill and the last date of payment it is as much their responsibility to settle it in time as it is that of the workman concerned. Either of them could have informed the Cashier in time to make the payment. The partners failed to give the necessary instructions to the Cashier to make the payment in time. Further, according to EW-1 one of the partners, it is not necessary

to split the figures ship-wise, before the amount due under the bill is paid. The amount due under the bill could be paid in the first instance and then the break-up figures obtained. The partners, though they were aware of the last date fixed for payment have not drawn the attention of the Cashier to settle the same in time.

Shri Wagh next urged that in the absence of the bills received from the B.S.A. the guilt or otherwise of the workman cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. He submitted that the endorsements made on the bills by the partners who received them in the first instance should go a longway in establishing the negligence of the workman. I agree. Soon after seeing the bill, the partner must have made note giving some direction to one of the employees to make the payment in time. In the absence of such material, it cannot be held that the workman herein, is alone responsible for this delayed payment. For some reason, that is not explained, the management has not chosen to file the concerned bills. Then there remains the explanation of the workman wherein he has pleaded pressure of work as an excuse for not placing the bill before the Cashier within the prescribed time. The bills were received on 31-3-77. The last date fixed for payment was 6-4-77. He pleaded that on 1-4-77 he had to prepare the overtime bills and salary sheets. The managements reply to this plea is that the pay sheets were made ready even by 30-3-77 and the workman was free on 31-3-77 and 1-4-77 to attend to other work. The workman, during the course of his evidence before the Enquiry Officer stated, that on 1-4-77 he was watching payment to workmen as the same was being disbursed by Cashier. Regarding the workman's plea that he had to check the bills of lading the management's reply is that the workman actually does not check these bills but only affixes the rubber stamp. The workman claims to have remained busy preparing overtime slips received by him on 4th and 5th, 2nd and 3rd being holidays. According to workman this work will keep him busy for 3 days and he could complete this work by 6th evening. This statement of his does not appear to have been seriously challenged. The above statement of the workman shows that he was fairly busy from 31-3-77 to 6-4-77. But of course inspite of his other pre-occupations, he should have drawn the attention of the Cashier or partners regarding the last date fixed for payment for the wage and levy bills. This he admitted having failed to do. If he was really busy otherwise he could have at least informed the Cashier or Partners concerned that the amount due might be paid and some more time might be given to him to prepare break-up figures ship-wise. This is clear negligence on his part. He must have known the importance of settling the bills to B.S.A. in time after having worked for 10 years in this concern. The partner himself must have been aware of the last date fixed for payment and could have given the necessary directions to the Cashier but this does not absolve the workman of his responsibility to see that the bill was settled in time. The letter from M/s. Shipping Corporation of India corroborates the case of the management that labour was stopped for management's ships for sometime on 7th and this seems to have displeased the Shipping Corporation authority.

For the aforesaid reasons I find that the management has established their case of gross negligence on the part of workman. Since this sort of a mistake had occurred on some earlier occasions, the negligence on the part of the workman may be termed as gross negligence.

Point (ii) found accordingly.

#### Point III :

In my view the punishment of removal or dismissal from service for this offence may be disproportionate. The workman should be reinstated with continuity of service. I hold in view of his gross negligence in discharging his duties, a portion of his back wages may be withheld. Further, there are several memos issued to the workman by the company from 1977, showing want of diligence on the part of workman in discharging his duties. On a consideration of the above facts and circumstances I feel that reinstatement with 60 per cent of back wages will be an appropriate order.

Shri Pai, advocate for the management submitted that though there is no evidence on the record to show that the workman has been gainfully employed from the date of

his dismissal, it must be presumed that he was so gainfully employed because in a city like Bombay, no man can afford to live without employment. Shri Wagh submits that the workman has been living with his brother and that he is not infact employed anywhere. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be held that the workman is not gainfully employed elsewhere after his date of dismissal.

#### Point IV :

In the result the reference is answered as follows:—

- (i) The action of the management of M/s. Vinsons in dismissing the workman from their service w.e.f. 7-4-77 is not justified.
- (ii) Consequently, he is directed to be reinstated with continuity of service with 15 days from the date of publication of this Award. The workman will receive 60 per cent of wages from 7-4-77 till the date of his reinstatement.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer.  
[No. L-31012/7-77-D IV(A)]  
NAND LAL, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 5th May, 1981

**S.O. 1534.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Basantimata Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Barakar (Burdwan) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd April, 1981.

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

##### Reference No 104 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Basantimata Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited Post Office Barakar (Burdwan).

AND

Their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Jishi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

STATE : West Bengal.

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, 18th April, 1981.

#### AWARD

This is a reference under S. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by the notification No. L-20012/35/79 D. III(A) dated 18th August, 1979 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Basantimata Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Barakar (Burdwan) that the workmen mentioned in Annexure-I should be promoted to the next higher rank is justified? If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled."

#### ANNEXURE I

1. Shri Sunil Kumar Chatterjee.
2. Shri Wahidul Hassan Khan
3. Shri Gour Gopal Manjhi
4. Shri Ashim Kumar Chatterjee.
5. Shri Madhu Sudan Dutta
6. Shri Gopal Chandra Roy
7. Shri Jai Kishun Singh

8. Shri Ramesh Nisad.
9. Shri Shakti Pado Singh
10. Shri Sadhan Chandra Mukherjee
11. Shri Mishree Lal Nishad
12. Shri Jatindra Nath Routh
13. Shri Subodh Kumar Sarkar
14. Shri Birendra Nath Goswami
15. Shri Jai Prakash Singh
16. Shri Guru Das Mahato.
17. Shri Kalidas Sarkar
18. Shri Surendra Mahato
19. Shri Gouri Shankar Banerjee
20. Shri Ramjan Ali
21. Shri Nakul Chandra Dey.
22. Shri A. L. Kadi
23. Shri Nansur Alam Khan
24. Shri Md. Ayub Mia
25. Shri Jamshed Ali.

2. The 25 workmen mentioned in the schedule of this reference have claimed higher grade. They are permanent employees of Basantimata Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Their grievance is that the management of Area No. XII introduced promotion policy of BCCL and effected promotions to persons according to management's choice without considering the cases and claims of the concerned workmen. According to them the concerned workmen are senior workers in their respective category and their causes should have been taken into consideration while effecting promotion to other workmen of similar category. Their grievance is that the promotions were made arbitrarily with adverse effect to the concerned workmen. They assert that the management have promoted as many as 50 workmen in clerical cadre in Area No. XII, but the cases of all the workmen of the cadre were not taken into consideration. With regard to the cadre system their case is that it has not been properly prepared according to the requirement of the colliery in terms of its man power and thereby the workmen have suffered. According to them it was a case of discrimination between the concerned workmen and other workmen of the similar position in the colliery.

3. The management's case is that the management formulated a scheme to fill up the vacancies of higher posts by giving promotion to lower grade staff. The said promotion policy was discussed and circulated to the union. This promotion policy was framed for the entire Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the number of clerical posts in different grades in different areas were carefully worked out. The promotion was to be on area basis from grade II to grade I clerks. So far as Area No. XII is concerned it was found that the total requirement of grade I clerk was 72 out of which 22 were already there, and 50 clerks of grade II were promoted to grade I for the entire area. The list of grade II clerks in different units was drawn up. A departmental promotion committee consisting of the General Manager, Area Manager (Technical), Area Manager (Finance), Personnel Manager and Senior Mining Engineer was constituted. Certain norms were laid down and points were awarded on the basis thereof. The factor to be considered were 10 points for length of service from 2 to 10 years and thereafter 1 point for each completed years of service subject to a maximum of 20 points. Similarly, the workers having passed I.A. examination got 15 points and those who have passed B.A. examination were to have 20 points. Furthermore, for performance appraisal report was also added points varying from 5 to 1. The D.P.C. thus, constituted examined the cases of all eligible grade II clerks of the entire area and selected 50 grade II clerks for promotion to grade I on the merits of their performance and on the basis of the yardstick pointed out above. According to the management none of the concerned workmen were found suitable for promotion, but subsequently one of the concerned workman, Shri Sunil Kumar Chatterjee (Sl. No. 1 of the schedule) was promoted in a vacancy

4. In this case the management has filed three important documents concerning the selection and promotion of the aforesaid 50 persons from grade II to grade I. The documents are—(1) Circular No. BCCL/PA-11/77/31000-80 dated 20th June, 1977 regarding the promotion policy for ministerial cadre in BCCL, (2) details of the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee and (3) office order No. GM/PM/XII/F-6/77 dated 26th October, 1977 regarding the promotion of clerical staff from grade II to grade I, in original. No documents has been filed on behalf of the workmen to refute the case of the management. From the documents filled by the management it is apparent that the Departmental Promotion Committee followed the guide lines as given in the promotion policy. It will appear that the case of the workmen is that the promotion was done arbitrarily and discrimination was made. In the written statement no instance of discrimination has been alleged in order to come to a conclusion that the management in any manner indulged any discriminatory tactics or indulged into unfair labour practice. On the other hand, Shri Sunil Kumar Chatterjee (Sl. No. 1 in Annexure I) was not selected for promotion by D.P.C. he was subsequently promoted to grade I when the vacancy arose. It means that so far as the management is concerned there is no attitude of vindictiveness or unfair labour practice. It appears that this is the case in which the workmen have demanded promotion to a higher rank. The management have shown through their papers that in the matter of promotion they have to be guided by the selection made by the selection committee which considered the cases of the concerned workmen and did not find them suitable for promotion. No fault can be found with the system and we are therefore unable to interfere with the decision taken by the management in the matter of promotion to 50 others from grade II to grade I.

5. In the result, the demand of the workmen of Basantimata Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post office Barakar (Burdwan) that the workmen mentioned in Annexure-I should be promoted to the next higher rank is not justified. Consequently, the workmen are entitled to no relief.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/35/79-D.III(A)]

A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

शशि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 6 मई, 1981

का० आ० 1535.—भारत के तारीख 26-12-80 के राजपत्र (अमाधारण) भाग दो, खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में का० आ० 984 (अ) के रूप में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय के आदेश तारीख 26 दिसम्बर, 1980 में (पृष्ठ 1924 के बायीं ओर के कालम में ग्रुप 3 की नीची पंक्ति में) "ग्राफ-इंकमैन" शब्दों के लिए "ग्राफ-सेट-इंकमैन" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएं।

[सं० बी-24040/6/80-इन्फ्यू० बी०]

शशि भूषण, अवर सचिव

# CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1981

S.O. 1535.—In Government of India, Ministry of Labour order dated the 26th December, 1980 published as S.O. 984 (E) in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 26-12-80, in the 14th line from top, in the right hand column at page 1951 for "words' off inkman" substitute "off-set inkman".

[No. V-24040/6/80-WB]

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1981

S.O. 1536.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of Sri Kalyanarama Mica Company, Gudur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25-4-81.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)  
AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 5 of 1980

BETWEEN

Workmen of Sri Kalyanarama Mica Company Gudur  
AND

The Management of Sri Kalyanarama Mica Company,  
Gudur.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D. Gopala Rao, Member, Federation of Chamber  
of Commerce and Industry, Andhra Pradesh, for  
the management.

Sri P. Ramakotiah, President, Andhra Pradesh Mica  
Labour Union, for the Workman.

AWARD

Under Sections 7A and 10(1)(a) of Industrial Disputes  
Act, 1947, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour  
referred to this Tribunal the following dispute between the  
Workmen and the Management of Sri Kalyanarama Mica  
Company, Gudur, by its Order No. L-28011/4/79-D.III.B  
dated 16th October, 1979 :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of Shri A. Satyanarayana, Fitter-  
cum-Welder by the management of Kalyanarama  
Mica Company, Gudur is justified? If not, what  
relief is he entitled to?"

2. As per my order dated 3-3-1981, I held that the domestic  
enquiry conducted in this case was fair and it was in  
conformity with the principles of natural justice. Hence  
there is no need to refer to the pleadings in regard to the  
same and the other pleadings are now referred to.

3. The case of the workman is briefly as follows :—

This workman has been working as Fitter-cum-Welder in  
Sri Kalyanarama Mica Company, Kalichedu, Nellore Dis-  
trict, Respondent herein since July, 1967. He was a quali-  
fied I. T. I. candidate. After he was assigned under-  
ground jobs also in the mine. Yet he was paid on daily  
rate basis and he was not allowed to enjoy leave facility  
according to Mining Rules. He approached the Manage-  
ment several times and requested them to convert him into  
a monthly rated employee and allow leave in accordance  
with rules. But his requests were in vain. The Manage-  
ment had not only disagreed with his request but also wanted  
to remove him from service because he was talking of mining  
rules now and then. With this motive in their mind, the  
Management removed this workman from service by alleg-  
ing that he disobeyed the orders of the Management. On  
14-2-1979 he was asked to lift and carry a motor. He said  
that it was a heavy one and so he cannot carry it alone.  
This the Management labelled as disobedience and dismis-  
sed him from service. The action of the Management in  
dismissing this workman from service is motivated and  
most unjustified and it did much harm to this workman.  
Hence he had to be reinstated in service with full back  
wages.

4. The case of the management is briefly as follow :—

(i) This workman joined service under this Management  
as a layman on daily wage basis on 15-7-1967 and  
gradually he got trained in the jobs of Fitter and  
Welder, and subsequently he appeared for I.T.I.  
Examination and got I.T.I. Certificate for Welding  
in the year 1973. But he joined the workshop on  
12-5-1976. This workman was attached to the  
workshop, and he continued as a worker on the  
surface and his periodical and short underground  
work nod and then does not entitle him to be  
called a worker working underground as per the  
Mining Rules.

(ii) At about 4.00 P.M. on 14-2-1979, this workman  
along with 4 other workman were directed to bring  
the 5 HP Motor from Pit No. 2 to the workshop

for urgent repairs. He had not only refused to  
carry out the directions but also protested that he  
would no longer do any such work. It is a com-  
mon practice in mining operations, that whenever  
anything had to be lifted from the mines, all the  
workmen will be directed to cooperate and jointly  
lift such materials to the surface. The above  
request of the Management to the workman is not  
unusual. The reason given by this workman in  
the domestic enquiry was that he was feeling weak  
and uneasy as he took food just at that time. It  
is a story invented for the purpose of his defence  
in the enquiry. So this workman was charge-  
sheeted for disobeying the orders under Standing  
Order No. 10(1)(g) of this Mine and enquiry was  
ordered as the explanation of this workman was  
not found satisfactory.

(ii) After consideration of the report of the Enquiry  
Officer, the Disciplinary Authority dismissed this  
workman as he was found guilty for his mis-con-  
duct, and also in view of earlier charges. This  
workman as he was found guilty for his mis-con-  
mitted theft on 22-3-1976, and when that charge  
was proved in that domestic enquiry but on humani-  
tarian grounds, he was reappointed on 12-5-1976  
on the condition that he would show good be-  
haviour in future. Further this workman was  
again involved in another theft case and that charge  
was also proved in the domestic enquiry but still  
on humanitarian considerations, he was retained  
in service with a warning. Hence the Management  
prayed that its action in dismissing this workman  
may be approved.

5. Though it was pleaded that as this workman was request-  
ing the Management to convert him into a monthly rated em-  
ployee and to allow him leave in accordance with rules and  
hence the Management wanted to get rid of him, he was  
talking of mining rules, this workman had not stated from  
how long prior to his dismissal, he was demanding like that.  
If this workman had come with such demands prior to the  
earlier alleged thefts then those incidents would have been suffi-  
cient to get rid of this workman. Anyhow there is no material  
to indicate that just or from some time before 14-2-1979,  
this workman started demanding about his conversion into  
monthly rated employee and the allowances as per rules.  
Hence in the absence of that material, it cannot be stated  
that the Management was motivated against this workman or  
that it is intended to get rid of this workman on the basis of  
one pretext or the other. Hence it can be stated that there  
are no malafides on the part of the Management in ordering  
this enquiry.

6. So the only other points for consideration are :

(1) Whether there was a prima-facie case, and

(2) If so, whether there are any circumstances to inter-  
fere with the order of dismissal.

7. Points 1 & 2.—It is clear from the evidence before the  
Enquiry Officer that the witnesses for the Management stated  
that Sri T. L. Narayana, Assistant Mechanic asked this work-  
man and 4 others to carry the motor from Pit No. 2 Shaft  
to the workshop. It is rightly urged for the Management that  
the case of this workman that he alone was asked to carry it  
cannot be believed, for no single individual however strong he  
might be, can carry the motor. When M.W. 1 the Enquiry  
Officer held on the basis of the evidence before him that the  
Assistant Mechanic asked all the 5 workers including this  
workman to carry the motor, it cannot be treated as perverse.  
So it can be stated that this workman refused to carry the  
motor when his superior Assistant Mechanic asked him and  
4 others to carry it.

8. This workman was an I.T.I. holder. The work of carrying  
a motor is a manual work. It is not a part of the duty of  
welders, turners etc., to attend to the manual work. But it was  
stated for the Management that even though it is not a part  
of the work of welders, turners etc., still it is usual for the  
Management to request welders, turners etc., to join hands with  
others to carry motors etc., for such carrying may arise only  
rarely and no regular workman can be posted for attending  
to such work which may occur rarely. There is force in the  
above contention. So it can be stated that even though the  
manual work is not part of the duty of welders, turners etc.,

still it is customary and usual with the management of small mines to entrust that work to welders, turners etc., in view of the exigencies.

9. M.W. 1 referred to two other explanations given by this workman for not attending to that work on 14-2-1979 and they are as follows :—

- (1) This workman attended to duty in the mine from 10.00 A.M. till 1.30 P.M. and he returned at 2.30 P.M. after taking meals and so he was weak.
- (2) The other workmen with whom this workman was asked to carry motor on that day were asked to carry another motor on the earlier day and that motor had fallen as they could not properly carry and he was afraid to go with them in order to carry.

But still this workman protested by stating that he would attend to the work as a Welder he would not attend to this manual work.

10. It was urged for the management as follows.—The motor is necessary for carrying on the haulage operations of lifting the mineral and debris in the mine to the surface. So, if motor is not immediately repaired, as small mines are not having spare motors, the work in the mines comes to a stand-still. So such a refusal on the part of the workman may appear to be trial but it will have the effect of stopping the entire working of the mine. It may lead to indiscipline amongst other workman, if such act on the part of the workman is not treated as a grave misconduct. This grave misconduct is coming within the scope of Section 10(1)(g) of the Standing Orders and the Management is entitled to even dismiss a workman for such misconduct as per the above Standing Order. Hence when the Management dismissed this workman in view of the above-misconduct and also in view of the thefts in which he was involved previously, the action of the Management in dismissing this workman cannot be treated as harsh or excessive.

11. It was urged for the workman as follows.—The work which was entrusted to this workman on 14-2-1979 is not the part of the work of this workman. As he worked in the morning in the mine, even though it was not his duty to work in the mine, and as he felt fatigue after attending to the food and after attending to the work of the mine, his refusal to attend to the work cannot be treated as disobedience. Further at the other workmen could not properly carry the motor on the earlier day, he might have felt it not proper to go with them to carry the motor. Hence it has to be held that there is no prima-facie case of the disobedience. Even assuming that his refusal amounts to disobedience, the punishment should not have been dismissal. Even in regard to the thefts referred to, the Management had taken a humanitarian approach, according to them, but as per this workman, he was not involved in thefts referred to and they were only make believe incidents.

12. If this workman simply stated that because of fatigue, he wanted some more rest or he expressed to the Assistant Mechanic that he apprehended danger to him if he joins the other workmen in carrying the motor in view of the earlier incident, it would have been different. But this is a case where the workman pointedly stated that he would not attend to manual work at all and that he would only attend to the work as Welder even though it was usual for the small mines to entrust that work to Welders, turners etc. Hence the refusal of this workman to attend to that work coupled with that sort of reply can be treated as an act subversive to discipline coming within the scope of Section 10(1)(g) of the Standing Order of this Mine, and hence I find that there is a prima-facie case.

13. This workman was suspended from time to time from the date, the charge sheet was served on him, till 3rd March, 1979, the date on which the enquiry was held as can be seen from Ex. M1 enquiry proceedings. After the enquiry was over, M.W. 1 asked this workman to go and attend to the duty, M.W. 1 refused the version of this workman that he (M.W. 1) represented after the enquiry to this workman

that he was not guilty. If in fact M.W. 1 felt after enquiry that this workman was not guilty, then there was no need for him to submit a report to the effect that this workman was guilty. M.W. 1 is aged about 78 years, and he was in service of this Management from 19 years. It was not even suggested to M.W. 1 that at the instance of the Management, he submitted report adverse to this workman. I already observed that there is no material to indicate that out of malafides, this enquiry was initiated and he was dismissed. Hence the version of this workman that M.W. 1 informed him after enquiry that he was not guilty cannot be believed.

14. The next question that may arise is as to whether M.W. 1 felt it a serious offence when he asked this workman to go and report to duty by revoking the suspension. When this workman was suspended from the date on which charge sheet was served till the enquiry was held, and when suspension was revoked after the enquiry was over even when there was no maximum period of suspension, one may feel that as the Enquiry Officer did not feel it a grave offence he revoked suspension. But the enquiry report which is part of Ex. M1 shows that such act on the part of the workman should be dealt with seriously. So simply because M.W. 1 ordered revocation of suspension after the enquiry was over, it cannot be inferred that M.W. 1 did not treat it as a grave offence.

15. Admittedly the work which was refused by this workman was not part of his duty. But Managements of small mines have to entrust that work to Welders also, and hence this work was entrusted to this workman who was a Fitter-cum-Welder. It is also in the evidence of Badu Ramiah before M.W. 1, that this workman was previously attending to the duties entrusted to him by the Management. Probably as this workman worked in the mine on that day morning and as his usual work is on the surface only, he might have felt tired, and hence he might have replied that he would not attend to the manual work, when the Assistant Mechanic insisted him to attend. It is true that Exs. M2 and M4 shows that this workman was previously involved in cases of thefts. Any how the action which is now complained is not a case of theft. The evidence of the enquiry is to the effect that this workman was previously attending to the duties entrusted to him by the Management. M.W. 1 gave Ex. W2 certificate dated 22-12-1978 to this workman wherein inter-alia he stated that this workman was discharging the duties satisfactorily. So in view of the material on record, it cannot be stated that this workman was of rebellious type or that he was in the habit of disobeying his superiors. Probably in view of the arduous work which this workman attended to in the mine on that day morning, and as it is not necessary for this workman to generally attend to the work in the mine for his duties are on the surface, he might have expected some light work after returning from meals on that afternoon, and when he was entrusted with this manual work of carrying a motor along with others, he might have got irritated and stated like that. So in the circumstances, I feel that the punishment of dismissal is excessive. So it is proper to order reinstatement; but the back wages can be dis-allowed by way of punishment.

16. In the result I find that the dismissal of Shri A. Satvanarayana, Fitter-cum-Welder by the Management of Kalyana Rama Mica Company, Gudur is not justified even though he is guilty under Standing Order No. 10(1)(g) of this Mine for dis-obeying the orders of his immediate superior. Hence reinstatement is ordered; but back wages are dis-allowed by way of punishment.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 18th day of April, 1981.

V. NEEJADRI RAO, Presiding Officer.

[No. J-280(14)/79-D III(B)]  
K. K. HANDA, Under Secy.

## APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

## WITNESS EXAMINED

For Workman :

W.W. 1 A. Satyanarayana.

For Management :

M.W. 1 C. S. Sastry.

## Documents Exhibited for the Workman :

Ex. W1.—Service certificate dt. 24-10-77 issued by the Agent, Sree Kalyana Rama Company, Kalichedu to A. Satyanarayana.

Ex. W2.—Service certificate dt. 22-12-78 issued by the Agent, Sree Kalyana Rama Company, Kalichedu to A. Satyanarayana.

Ex. M3.—Apology letter dt. 12-5-76 submitted by A. Agent, Sree Kalyana Rama Company to A. Satyanarayana.

## Documents Exhibited for the Management :

Ex. M1.—Enquiry report of A. Satyanarayana.

Ex. M2.—Letter dt. 5-4-76 addressed by the Agent, Sree Kalyana Rama Company, Kalichedu, Nellore district to A. Satyanarayana, welder.

Ex. M3.—Apology letter dt. 12-5-75 submitted by A. Satyanarayana to the owner of the Sree Kalyana Rama Mica Company, Nellore.

Ex. M4.—Letter dt. 19-12-78 addressed by the Management to A. Satyanarayana.

Sd/-

VEELADRI RAO, Presiding Officer.

